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[ONE PENNY.]

THE ROYAL REVIEW AT WINDSOR.

GIVEN, the Royal Park at Windsor, fine weather, the Household Troops to manoeuvre, the presence of a friendly foreign Prince, and to crown all, the countenance of the Queen, and the *ensemble* could not well fail to be a brilliant and striking success. Such were the elements and such the undoubted results of their combination at the Windsor Review on Saturday. This military spectacle arose, naturally, out of the idea that the Viceroy of Egypt, now the guest of her Majesty, would desire to see, perhaps more than anything else we could show him, the pick and flower of our army; that he would like to judge for himself of the amount of perfection to which the *élite* of our troops have attained. On Saturday last, then, Ismail Pasha saw the Household Brigade, the Royal Horse and the Field Artillery; and in doing so he did see in truth the pick and flower of the army; and, we venture to assert, he did also see absolute perfection of military *personnel*. Our larger systems of organisation may be defective, but our regimental system has produced effects the excellence of which is always admitted by impartial critics.

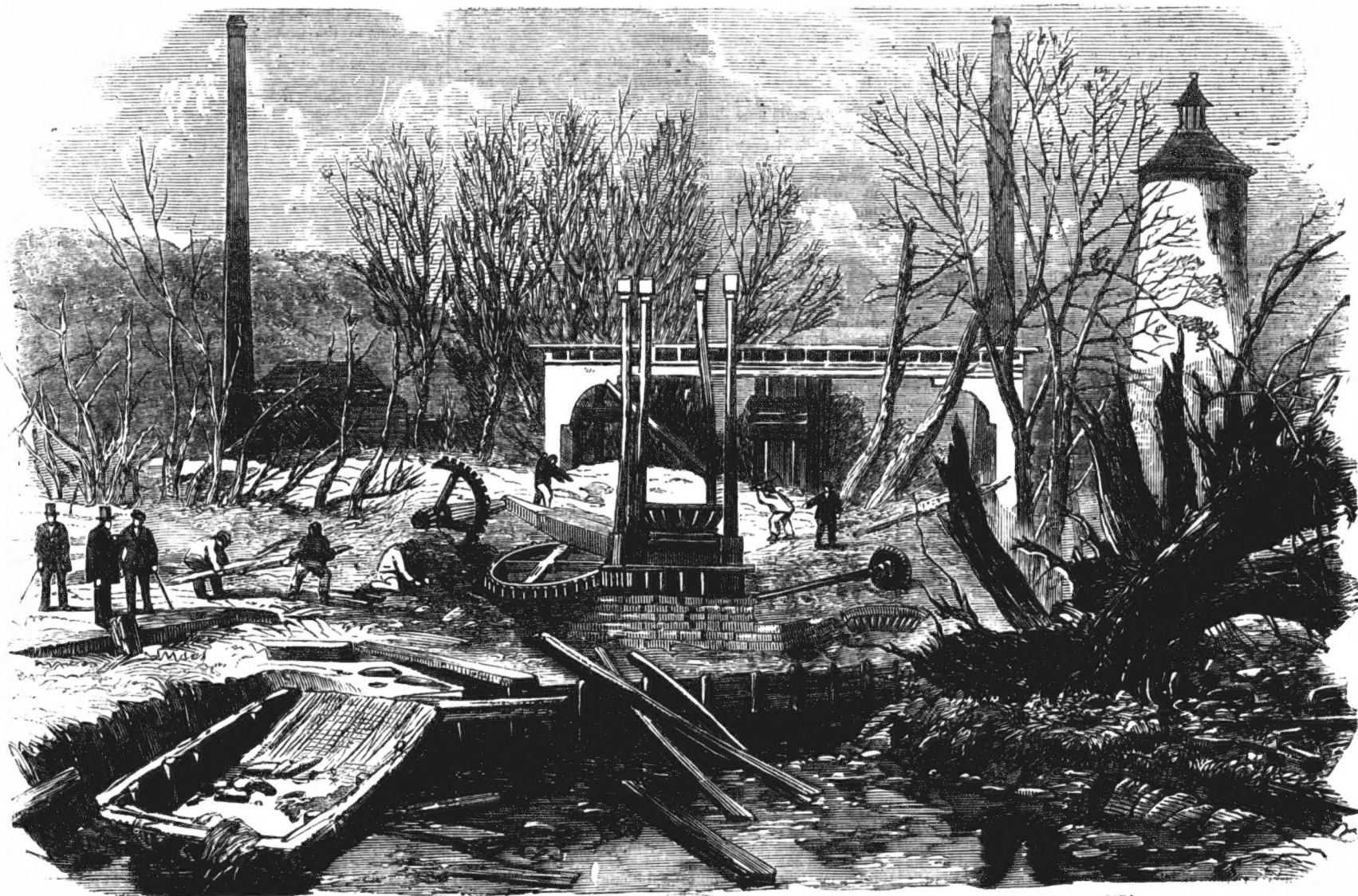
But a few years ago such a Review as that at Windsor

would not have been dreamt of. When a foreign Prince was to witness a military exhibition, to Woolwich he was sure to be taken, where he would be certain of having an interesting spectacle in that arm of the service which flourishes there, and which has always excited the unqualified admiration of foreigners. There was really nowhere else to take him. The custom of holding large Reviews all over the country had not been established. But the formation of camps of instruction inaugurated an era of sham fights, and the great Volunteer Reviews of the last few years have helped to habituate us to the assembly of large masses of troops in various parts of the country. Although, therefore, little is now thought of massing 5,000 regular troops, as at Windsor on Saturday, or five-and-twenty thousand volunteers as at the same place last year, still we should remember that it would not have been thought of 10 years ago. This is significant of the tendencies of the age in which we live.

When it had been decided to hold a review of the Household Troops in Windsor Park the *modus operandi* was simple enough. The artillery and cavalry, which could not conveniently go by train, were ordered to march down and en-

camp in the Park, as they did on the Thursday and Friday; five battalions of Guards were put under orders to go down from London by rail on the morning of the Review. Troops to furnish guards and keep the ground were ordered over from Aldershot, and nothing more was required. The various corps which marched to Windsor took up their position in the encampments without fuss or trouble, or difficulty of any kind. The Quartermaster-General's department and the Engineers, who also made a bridge for the troops over the Thames at Datchet, had everything ready for their reception. These little improvised military settlements were one of the most attractive features of the scene for the public on Saturday. On the top of the hill, behind Queen Anne's ride, were dotted about on the green sward in clusters the white tents of the cavalry, the artillery, the engineer train, and some infantry; while, except during the actual time of the review, the horses were picketed in groups close to the flimsy habitations of their riders.

The arrangements for witnessing the Review were exceedingly good. The Alexandra Stand, from Ascot, was erected on the right of the Royal enclosure at the saluting point,



SCENE AFTER THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION AT HOUNSLOW POWDER MILLS.—(SEE PAGE 1267.)

and it accommodated a very large number of fashionable spectators. On the left of the saluting point there was an enclosure for carriages belonging to the royal household. To the left of this, again, there was another enclosure for carriages; and, from a position to the left of these, equestrians could command a good view of the proceedings. To the right of the Alexandra Stand there was a smaller one for the accommodation of the Windsor garrison. The spectators on foot had ample room in the front of the carriages and all along the line of sentries. There were not nearly so many people in the Park as on the occasion of the Volunteer Review last year, although the sight was really much better worth seeing.

Awaiting her Majesty's arrival on Saturday, the troops reviewed were drawn up in line of continuous columns at quarter distance parallel to the Long Walk, facing Queen Anne's ride, and extending about a mile in length. On the right of the line was the C Troop, C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Durham, Colonel Light commanding the whole of the artillery. Then came the Household Cavalry—the 1st Life Guards, commanded by Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros, and numbering 275 officers and men; the 2nd Life Guards, under Colonel Marshall, reckoning 259; and the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie, amounting to 262. The B Battery, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, numbering 112, under Colonel Turner, was the left of the line. The infantry of the Guard was next the cavalry. It consisted of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel King, and numbering 680; the 3rd Battalion of Grenadier Guards, 663; the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Coldstreams, 688 and 613 strong respectively; and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Scots Fusiliers, reckoning 707 and 650. Thus there were at the review about 250 artillery, 790 cavalry, and 4,000 infantry,—in all, 5,000 officers and men, irrespective of the 5th Dragoon Guards and detachments of the 5th, 7th, and 23 Fusiliers, which kept the ground. The whole force was under the command of the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B., the artillery under Colonel Light, the cavalry under Lord George Paget, and the infantry under Major-General Hamilton, C.B.

As the troops were all in perfect readiness before the time ordered, there was nothing to detain her Majesty from appearing on the ground. Accordingly, at 20 minutes past four o'clock the Queen's departure from the Castle was announced by the firing of a royal salute, and, almost to the appointed minute, the *cortège*, headed by an escort of the 5th Dragoon Guards, drove up amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators to the saluting point, which was kept by a guard honour composed of a very fine company of the 5th usiliers. The first carriage contained her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Christian, and the Viceroy of Egypt. In the second carriage were the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Princess Louise and Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. The third carriage was occupied by Hassan Pasha, Tousson Pasha, Nubar Pasha, and the lord in waiting. The fourth, fifth, and sixth carriages contained the royal and vice-regal suites. Accompanying the procession on horseback were to be observed the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Teck, Prince Christian, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The rear was brought up by a troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards. Upon her Majesty taking up her position at the flagstaff, the line of troops gave a royal salute, after which the Queen and the Viceroy inspected the whole line of troops, the *cortège* driving slowly from right to left along it, accompanied by a very numerous staff. When the royal inspection was over the troops marched past, the artillery and cavalry in open columns of batteries and squadrons; the infantry in grand divisions. The Royal Horse Artillery, which now takes unquestioned precedence of position of all other troops, passed first. Their horses were all chestnuts, and the troop was justly admired. Then passed in succession the 1st Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the 2nd Life Guards, each of which as regards men, horses, equipment, and style, was the very model of what heavy cavalry should be. Then came the Chestnut Battery of field artillery, which was lustily cheered when Prince Arthur was despatched fulfilling his functions as a subaltern of the battery. Undoubtedly the finest sight of the day was then witnessed. The Guards marched past in grand divisions.

When the marching past was concluded a few simple evolutions were performed, and as the troops became more scattered and the columns were deployed into line, the *coup d'œil* was exceedingly striking.

The evolutions after the marching past comprised the following:—The infantry was deployed in two lines, facing down the review ground towards the Castle. The cavalry came out in front of them, and charged past the saluting point in fine style, and then retired behind the infantry lines, the front one of which opened fire with company volleys. Soon, however, this was changed into file-firing, the effect of which, with breech-loading arms, was simply astounding. Then the infantry advanced towards the Castle in direct echelon of battalions, which, on the warning of an expected attack of cavalry, formed up into two-deep squares, and commenced a fire that it would have been madness for even the "six hundred" to have faced. The troops then changed front to the left, or facing the saluting point, with the cavalry in line of squadrons in front. These then executed a brilliant charge straight at the long line of spectators, some of whom, doubtless, new to the sensation, must have had serious doubts as to its being possible to stop all the horses in time. During this charge a curious little episode took place. A splendid black dog, who had come to the front like a hero the moment the firing commenced, and who was ever seeking something, literally "in the cannon's mouth," got in the way of the cavalry charging. Nearer and nearer the horses approached him, and, at last, to the horror of the spectators, they rode clean over him. That it was all up with the poor dog was the prevailing opinion, which was encouraged by his non-appearance for some time. But eventually he was, to their great delight and relief, observed careering away, much as usual, save that he was a little groggy in the off fore leg. When the cavalry had charged they retired by alternate squadrons through the infantry, which then advanced in line, and opened another *feu d'acier*. The front line then retired from the right of battalions through the reserve line, which in turn advanced and opened fire. The cavalry again formed line in front and charged, after which the troops took up their original alignment and formation, and on the royal *cortège* coming out to the front they saluted the Queen, who then drove off the ground about 20 minutes past six o'clock. The brigades of Guards that had gone down to Windsor by train in the morning then marched to the stations, and returned to London. The cavalry

and artillery retired to their encampments, where they remained until Monday.

Thus one of the most successful reviews on a small scale that has ever taken place in England came to a conclusion satisfactory in every respect.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

FASHIONS.

We will direct attention this week to the fashions of New York; and it must not be forgotten that our American cousins keep pace with the extravagancies of Paris much more closely than do we in London:—

THE WALKING DRESSES.

Black silk suits constitute almost a uniform dress for street wear during the cool days of late spring and early summer. At a fashionable opening a few days since, ten ladies out of twelve wore black gros grain short dresses made with two skirts and belted mantilla or basque, or else one skirt much flounced and a puffed casaque. These were not ladies of any special age, but of all ages, and both married and single. Their bonnets were either small straws covered with flowers, or else black lace with a spirited aigrette at the back, and a coronet of white marguerites or of pond lilies, or perhaps shaded roses for the very youthful or the very dark. This fancy for elegant black suits will continue to be seen later in the season in the many grenadine and Chambéry gauzes that are now being made up.

An inexpensive trimming for the straight flounces of summer poplins and silk is made by cutting the edges very smoothly and raveling them from half an inch to an inch in depth, making a light feathery fringe. This is much admired on narrow box-pleated ruffles of thick gros grain, and costs much less than satin bindings or guipure. A pretty idea is to place beneath flounces of light Irish poplin silk flounces of a contrasting or harmonious colour, raveled in the same way—for instance, a pearl-coloured poplin has four flounces lined, as it were, with violet silk flounces, the silk appearing only at the fringed ends, where the two colours blend together. A pongee for half mourning has black flounces beneath its own of dark grey.

Short jaunty jackets, with just enough fullness to make them hang separate from the figure, complete stylish suits for small slender ladies. One can scarcely go amiss in fitting them, as there is but the shoulder-seam and that beneath the arms, provided they are short enough. They do not extend more than an inch or two below the belt, the edges resting on the sash loops beneath. If long enough to slope over the hips they become dowdy and old-fashioned at once. They are made with or without sleeves, with broad sailor collar, the front buttoned, and are straight at the bottom, or else with revers at the neck and waist in front, fastened by a single button, also with revers in the back to disclose the upper loops of a sash. Others are trimmed down the centre of the back, and have mantilla fronts worn beneath a belt. These simple little wraps are greatly in vogue at present for all materials, from Spanish linen to rich silks, and they are commended to ladies of faulty figures with round shoulders or flat chests.

Fancy casques of black silk have vest fronts of green or violet silk, and long pointed skirt, like a gentleman's dress-coat. Frills or plisses of flat pleats alternately of satin and gros grain, or poplin and silk, foulard and poulx de soie, are used for trimming handsome suits.

ROUND HATS FOR SUMMER.

Round hats are worn in the country by ladies who never think of appearing in them in the city. Ostrich feathers and velvet are more used than is customary on summer hats. A new and elegant shape called the Versailles is designed for full dress out of town. It has a sloping crown, with narrow brim pointed on the forehead, rolling at the sides, and turned up *en revers* above the chignon. It is prettiest in sewed chip, and so light, notwithstanding the feathers and velvet trimming, that its weight is scarcely perceptible. An evening hat of white blonde lace has delicate feathery grasses between the rows of lace, green feathers and aigrette at the back, and lace strings to be fastened beneath the chin.

EMBROIDERY, ETC.

It is fashionable at present to ornament small articles of furniture with embroidery in Berlin wool. Camp-stools, bracket draperies, fire-screens, Oriental chairs, sofa pillows, and willow baskets are beautified with bright-coloured needlework. This is a pleasant and graceful employment for the long days of summer; and ladies going out of town are selecting pretty and useful designs for embroidery with which to occupy their leisure hours. Turkish and Persian patterns are most in favour. Their many brilliant colours are filled in with a black ground-work. Small landscapes in shaded beads have bright scarlet, blue, or buff filling. Intricate patterns are entirely wrought out on the canvas before purchasing, only the ground-work being left to fill. On a fire-screen the design, such as St. George and the Dragon, Shylock, or King Lear, is completed in shaded beads of grave colours like crayon shading, and left to be filled out with scarlet wool. Other pieces are only commenced, showing how the design is to be carried out. A seat and back strip for a large chair for a smoker has a device representing smoking apparatus, meerschaums, tobacco-pouch, and cigars. A box to contain the real articles is attached to the chair. A centre stripe for the back and seat of a Turkish easy-chair is a vine of roses and buds.

Raised work patterns representing lions, dogs, and horses are chosen for footstools and the centre of carriage blankets. Smaller pieces for brackets match the carpets and furniture of the room. Deep points are prettiest for bracket draperies, trimmed with crystal fringe or heavy bullion. Small oval frames, on which are pegs and hooks for hats, have the centre filled with embroidery.

Baskets of fine willow are fancifully trimmed with ruches of pleated ribbon or braid of bright colour, the bottom and sides covered with embroidery, or else with cloth, merino, or silk richly embroidered. These may be bought ready trimmed, but are much cheaper plain, the ornamental work being added at home. Hanging baskets for the walls of sitting-rooms, key baskets for careful housewives, work baskets with covers and side pockets for sewing implements, high baskets on standards convenient beside a sewing-machine, and waste paper baskets for office and library, are all tastefully ornamented with needlework.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Louise, and attended by the Lady in Waiting and Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour, was present on Saturday morning at the formation of a pontoon bridge by the Royal Engineers between Datchet and the Home-park. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Viceroy of Egypt, Hassan Pasha, and Tousson Pasha, arrived at the Castle from London at four o'clock.

In the afternoon Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Royal Family and the Viceroy of Egypt, reviewed the Household Troops in Windsor Great-park. The Queen and the royal party, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, left the Castle at a quarter past four o'clock in six carriages and four, escorted by a detachment of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

On Sunday morning Her Majesty, with the Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service at the camp of the troops in Windsor-park. The Rev. Henry Hawtrey officiated. The Viscountess Clifden, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Lord Morley, and the Equerries in Waiting were in attendance.

Her Majesty, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice left Windsor Castle on Monday morning at half-past ten o'clock, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past eleven. Her Majesty and the Royal Family travelled by special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and proceeded in open carriages to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers. Viscountess Clifden, Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour, Colonel Du Plat, and Mr. Sahl were in attendance.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday morning and drove in open carriages to Paddington, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and arrived at Windsor shortly after eleven o'clock. In attendance were the Viscountess Clifden, the Equerries in Waiting, and Mr. Sahl.

Her Majesty will probably go to Osborne next week.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Now, when slippings may be taken of most plants, and the greenhouse is nearly vacant, affording plenty of room for striking, the following hints may prove serviceable. Plants that have done flowering may be cut down low, leaving only three or four short stems to each plant, and always cut back to a good eye. Re-pot the plants in good soil, and in pots as small as the size of the plants will allow; if the pots are the least too large for any of the herbaceous plants, they are apt to run away in leaf, and produce but few flowers. Give them a good watering to settle the roots, and set them in a dark, cool corner for some weeks; then let them have the light and moderate watering, so as to grow slowly but healthily, during the winter. In watering never use cold water, as it comes from a cistern, but add a little warm, sufficient to make it comfortable to the hand, but not so warm as that steam shall be visible from it. Mr. Hibberd says he has long been in the habit of adding a pinch of salt and soda to every can of water, and has seen its good effect in the healthy appearance of his plants. The cuttings which are taken off should be trimmed of their leaves except one or two of those nearest the heart, and only one or two buds left on each. The most woody are the best. As the roots always proceed from a joint, cut away all the stem below the last joint of each, and throw them in water, where they may lay for a couple of days; then fill a sufficient number of any sized pots you may be able to spare, with poor mould mixed with plenty of sand, and stick the cuttings in close to the pot all around, as many in each pot as it will conveniently hold. Cuttings always root sooner when close to the pot, hence, any planted in the centre will be likely to fog off. The cuttings should be kept moderately moist, and if each pot is covered with a hand-glass, to enclose the evaporating moisture, they will strike the sooner.

Roses strike from cuttings now with great certainty. The safest way where there are facilities for it is to make up a small hotbed, and the same day put in cuttings of young wood three or four inches long singly in thumb pots. Water the cuttings, place them in a cold frame, and shade with mats. There let them remain for a week, by which time the hotbed will be sweet and the heat steady, and the cuttings will have formed a callus. Place them on the bed and shut up; give air by degrees, and help them from flagging by frequent sprinklings rather than by heavy waterings. Shoots that have just flowered or that have flowers on them will root with certainty.

Half-hardy plants, such as petunias, verbenas, &c., may be propagated as fast as cuttings can be procured, especially of any new sorts, or those on which a particular value is placed. Those which are intended for forcing, as geraniums, heliotropes, calceolarias, should be expedited in their growth, and be kept regularly stopped, so as to induce bushy heads, as well as prevent their flowering.

Myrtles and other evergreens should be freely watered, especially if much exposed to the sun. Syringe them often, to keep the leaves free from dust.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Conservatory.—Unless there are many stove-plants in it, this structure, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, should receive abundant ventilation both night and day. Plants in bloom will require shading, but the blinds should be drawn up as soon as the sun ceases to act upon the house, and in dull weather, so that the growth of the various plants may not be drawn or rendered weak and sickly through insufficient light. The Pelargoniums as they go out of flower should be removed to the open air, and placed in a shady position for a week or ten days, and then exposed to the full sun to ripen. When the plants are taken from the shady conservatory into the open air and placed in the full sun, the foliage gets burnt up before the wood is half ripe.

Greenhouse.—Cinerarias, primulas, and herbaceous calceolarias must now occupy the cultivator's attention. Pot off seedlings into sixties as they become large enough for handling. Pot off suckers of cinerarias and cuttings of calceolarias as fast as they are nicely rooted. Sow another batch of all the above for late blooming. A cool moist position is the best

to get the young plants up, and also for them after they are up. Use for all these a light rich compost in a sweet and friable condition.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Make the last sowing of broad beans, Walcheren broccoli, early York and colwort cabbage, and kidney beans; of the latter sow both dwarfs and runners. Plant out broccoli and winter greens, such as Scotch kale and Brussels sprouts, as opportunities occur. Examine each plant carefully, and remove every trace of club with the thumb-nail. If the plants are badly infested, reject and burn them. Clubbing attains more formidable dimensions on some soils than others, but the best remedies for stamping it out are manure, deep trenching, and a proper rotation of crops. Plants intended to be planted in quarters that are as yet occupied with potatoes, &c., should be pricked out in nursery beds to strengthen. Sow now for the autumn Hair's dwarf mammoth and Veitch's perfection peas. Look closely after the celery-fly, and dust the foliage of the celery with soot directly it attacks it. Remove altogether those leaves which are badly attacked, and burn them. Weeds are growing with tremendous vigour everywhere, and the hoe must be kept going; for if these are allowed to seed now, the ground will be smothered directly we get a few showers in the autumn. It is not so easy to destroy them at that season as now, for the showers are more frequent, and, aided by the heavy dews, the weeds take root again immediately if they are not raked off.

FRUIT GARDEN.

The British Queen strawberry must have liberal supplies of water in dry weather, to swell the fruit to its full size. Where a few fine fruit are required for competitive or other special purposes, thin the trusses, and support the fruit-stalks with small sticks, so that the fruit may be fully exposed to the light, to enable the points of the fruits to attain full colour. Remove every runner that is not wanted for layering directly it is emitted from the parent plant. The whole of the beds can be looked over in a surprisingly short space of time; the runners can be removed with the finger and thumb at this stage. It unquestionably injures the permanent plants to let them become crowded and confused with a host of runners, for it is impossible to have a healthy development of foliage, and consequently small badly-ripened crowns are the result. Apart from the consideration of the effect of this neglect upon next year's crop, it should not be forgotten that it takes much more time and labour to clear the beds in the autumn when the runners have a firm hold of the soil. Still continue to wage warfare against all insects which prey upon the foliage of any of the fruit-trees, as previously directed.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

GRAND FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE fete, or rather series of fetes, given on Tuesday in honour of the visit of the Viceroy of Egypt to England may be chronicled as one of the greatest successes ever witnessed within the precincts of the Crystal Palace. The day was bright and fine, but the wind was very cold. This, however, did not spoil the enjoyment of the thousands of visitors who thronged the building and gardens.

The grounds, now in beautiful order, were decorated with flags, some emblazoned with the device of the Viceroy (three repetitions of the Crescent and Star), others with the national colours of Egypt and England; while inside the building the whole of the space of the central transept was laid out for the audience. The royal box, divided in three compartments, was immediately opposite the great Handel orchestra, the lower part of which was adorned with flowers, shrubs and statuary; busts of Rossini, Sir Joseph Paxton, and Sir Michael Costa occupying prominent positions.

The time between the concert and the display of the whole of the great fountains was occupied in various ways by the thousands of visitors, many of whom assembled in the central transept and raised a series of shouts of welcome.

The royal party occupied the balcony outside the upper part of the central transept, which communicated with the saloon in which they had dined; and at ten o'clock exactly the signal for the display of the fireworks was given, the united military bands playing a selection of music the while. The pyrotechnic display was exceedingly good, and the wind was sufficiently favourable to allow of the visitors viewing the various effects without being in the least inconvenienced by the smoke.

THE death is announced, at the age of forty, of Madame Singer, a daughter of Lablanche the Great.

PROFESSOR RISLER's Japanese troupe are about to visit England again.

MR. DOMINICK MURRAY, of the Princess's, has sailed for New York.

M. AND MDME. GOLDSCHMIDT are in Wiesbaden, and are expected in England some time in August.

A "CHAMPION wooden-legged pedestrian" is the latest addition to the oddities of the country.

AN action for libel, just brought by General Plantagenet Harrison against the publishers of the *Cornhill Magazine*, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £50 damages.

RUBINSTEIN, en route to Russia, met Thalberg in Paris, and at a soirée, given by Mdme. Erard, these two lion-pianists played a duet together on two pianofortes, with great effect.

FROM Egypt we learn that M. Pisani, a Constantinople composer, and M. Parmeggiani, have done well in opera at Alexandria; and that the Viceroy takes charge of the Zizania Theatre for the winter.

THE *Review of Gazette Musicale* asserts that Herr Ferdinand Miller has been invited to write some work expressly for the next Birmingham Festival. Herr Miller, it is further stated, has consented to remain in Cologne.

Herr Niels Gade, of whom Mendelssohn thought so highly, and from whom he expected so much, has just brought out at Copenhagen a work for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, entitled "Kalanus," the subject of which is taken from the history of the conquests of Alexander in India.

MISS VINNIE REAM, the young artist to whom Congress awarded the commission for the statue of President Lincoln, which is to grace the rotundo of the Capitol, is on her way to Rome, where the statue as modelled by her is to be cut in marble.

MARRIAGE OF EDWIN BOOTH, THE TRAGEDIAN.—Mr. Edwin Booth, the well-known tragedian, was married, on June 7th, at Long Branch, to Miss Mary McKiever, formerly of Chicago,

The ceremony was performed by the bride's grandfather, the Rev. S. F. Myers, of California.

A YOUNG man named Barton has been charged with the embezzlement of £70. The attractions of sable minstrelsy or the ingenious but illusory hope of concealment had led "young hopeful" to soil the native whiteness of his face and enlist in a barbarian troupe!

MONSIEUR X——, a literary man, was recently walking along the boulevards wearing a shocking bad hat, when he was encountered by two friends. "How is it, X——, that you have such a dilapidated chapeau?" asked one. The wearer replied. "Because, unlike you, I work much with my head!"

AUGUST SIEGRIST's feat, riding a velocipede on a wire rope twenty five feet above the ground, at the City Gardens, San Francisco, is one of the biggest institutions of the breakneck kind. The wheel is grooved to fit the wire. He will attempt this summer to cross Niagara Falls in the same manner.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO TIGHT-ROPE DANCERS.—The gymnast Biemann was performing at Berlin a few days ago with his pupil Kolbe, a lad of sixteen, on the tight rope, at a great height from the ground. Suddenly the cord broke under their united weight, and they fell to the ground. The younger was killed on the spot, and the other so much injured that he died the next day.

LADY LLANOVER has offered a prize of a triple-stringed Welsh harp for the best player on the instrument. No one will be allowed to compete who has ever played upon the pedal harp. It is announced that the competition is distinct from any public meetings or "English Eisteddfods, or" councils or committees of management connected with such meetings.

A STORY was current a short time since to the effect that Hogarth's house at Chiswick was to be pulled down. We are glad to say that such is not the case, and that it remains in hands which are at least as careful as those of the tenant who recently inhabited it. Something ought to be done for the preservation of this inestimable relic of the great humorist. A very small sum would doubtless secure it against destruction.

THE death of Mr. F. Y. Harlstone, for many years the respected President of the Society of British Artists, occurred recently, after a few weeks' illness. He was born in 1800. In 1823, being then a student of the Royal Academy, he obtained a gold medal for the best historical picture, and in 1855 gold and silver medals for pictures exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. Among his principal works may be mentioned, "The Prisoner of Chillon," "Haidee," "Columbus at the Convent Gate," besides a large number of portraits, and Spanish and Italian "fancy" subjects.

THE Orchestra states that the authorities of the Charing-cross Hospital have threatened the managers of the Charing-cross Theatre with an injunction, alleging that the beating of the drum in the orchestra is ruinous to the patients in the hospital.—A musical burlesque entitled "Crossing the Line," first produced on board the *Galatea* in March, will shortly be brought out at a West-end theatre. The author is Lieutenant-Poore, R.M.A.—Rubinstein, on arriving at St. Petersburg, after his late European tour of concerts, has had conferred upon him the rank of nobility—Antoine de Rubinstein.

VANDALISM.—THE GRAVE OF "JEANNIE DEANS."—As most of our readers are aware, the *Dumfries Courier* says, the author of "Waverley" erected a handsome tombstone in the romantic churchyard of Irongrey over the grave of Helen Walker, the prototype of the imaginary Jeannie Deans, in perhaps one of the greatest of his fictions, "The Heart of Midlothian." We were sorry to hear—and so late as Saturday last to see—that the bases of the uprights or supporting pillars at either end of the tombstone have been ruthlessly chipped and broken (the pieces being taken away), evidently by some selfish and soulless relic-hunters, who may have visited the grave of the humble heroine.

A NOTABLE BIRTHPLACE.—A correspondent writes: "The birthplace of an eminent man is usually interesting to the younger generation. The house, No. 215, Upper-street, Islington, on the ground floor, is now divided into two shops, but before the increase of London in the last half-century, and before the police authorities re-named some of the streets, it was a good-looking gentleman's house, situate in Trinity-row, with a good garden behind, and quite open in front, with the front rooms looking over the pleasant fields of Canonbury. There, sixty years ago, lived Disraeli the elder, the author of 'The Curiosities of Literature'; and there the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, lately the First Minister of the Crown, was born."

IT may be worth considering by those who advocate on public grounds the exhibiting of precious drawings by ancient masters, that a lovely work in silver-point of the head of the Magdalen—one of the Payne Knight collection in the British Museum, which was displayed in the King's Library of that institution, and in no strong light—is, through that exposure, now completely ruined; the pale salmon colour, so familiar to students, of its prepared ground has become a dirty yellow, and uneven in tint; the loaded white lights on the work are out of keeping; so that hardly a shadow of its former transcendent beauty exists. This once perfect specimen was photographed in 1856; the copy now serves to show how complete has been the injury the original has sustained.

MRS. VERNON, an actress of great personal worth, who has for the last seventeen years played the "old women" at Wallack's Theatre, died at New York on Friday, the 4th ult., in the 78th year of her age. She was a native of Brighton, but went to America at an early age, and made her first appearance at the old Park Theatre, New York, in 1827. Her last appearance was in the comedy of "School," on the 6th of April, 1869. For several months before her death she was quite deaf, and so nearly blind that she had to be led upon the stage, yet her impersonations had lost none of their vivacity and spirit, and she remained a favourite until her final exit.

THE death of a leading figure in American journalism is just announced.—Mr. Henry J. Raymond. He occupied an exceptional position before his countrymen, for he had proved that he possessed great parliamentary gifts, and he had acquired a reputation as a journalist in which no other American was his equal. Garbled news, malicious attacks, wilful or ignorant misrepresentations, were too common even in the leading New York papers until Mr. Raymond's ambition and high principle led him to adopt a nobler standard. The *New York Times*, which he established and

edited from the first, soon gained an honourable distinction for the impartiality and moderation of its comments on public affairs, and for the talent which was displayed in its columns. Mr. Raymond always worked hard at his paper, but that did not prevent him from undertaking the duties of several important offices. He had been Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and for a long time was one of the leaders of the Republican party.

AT the Court of Bankruptcy this week a sitting for examination and discharge was appointed in the matter of Henry Richard Lacy, lessee and late manager of the Royal Alfred (better known as the Marylebone Theatre). He was adjudicated bankrupt a few weeks ago, on the petition of Mr. Thomas Austin Stack, bootmaker of New Church-street, Edgware-road (the gentleman who distinguished himself by his benevolent interference for obtaining the release of Mdme. Rachel from prison). Mr. Stack claims to be a creditor of the bankrupt for £61 for goods supplied; and at the first sitting under the bankruptcy he was chosen creditor's assignee. At that sitting debts of about £700 were proved; but the aggregate liabilities are said to be between £6,000 and £7,000, against a portion of which security is held on the lease of the theatre. It appears that the requisite accounts had not been filed, owing, as the bankrupt alleged, to his books being kept from him by a creditor. An adjournment of the examination sitting was ordered.

FATAL TRAPDOOR ACCIDENT.—On Monday night Mr. A. H. Marlin, the borough corner at Windsor, held an inquest at the Royal Infirmary respecting the death of Frederick Thurrell, which occurred in that institution. Thurrell and a companion named Henry Julian were gymnasts, and performed as the "Brothers Becona." They were upon the high trapeze at the Wellington Music-hall, Windsor, on the 2nd inst., and in doing a feat called the "front fell" Thurrell missed catching the rope with one of his feet; the consequence was that he came down head foremost to the floor of the hall, a distance of 17 feet. Julian, whom he was holding by the hand, fell with him, but was unhurt. Thurrell sustained severe injuries to the spine, and his limbs were at once paralyzed. He was conveyed to the Windsor Royal Infirmary, where he received the attention of Dr. Bower, Dr. Blair, the house surgeon, and Dr. Fairbank, Her Majesty's surgeon at Windsor. The man never recovered from the paralysis, mortification ensued in several places, and death from exhaustion was the result on Saturday afternoon. The jury exonerated every one connected with the hall from blame, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE STREAM OF EMIGRATION.

THE emigration from Liverpool last week was not so great as that of the previous one. During the week there sailed six steamers from the Mersey for the United States and Canada. On the Tuesday the Cunard steamer *Malta* sailed from the Mersey with 530 passengers (including those booked at Queenstown). On the Wednesday the Guion steamer *Nebraska* sailed with 624, and on the following day the Iman Company's steamer *City of Paris* took out 870 steerage passengers together with a full complement in the cabin. On the same day the Allan Company's steamer *Hibernian* sailed with 500 passengers; and on Saturday last the Cunard steamer *Java* left the Mersey for New York with 310 passengers. We give this week another striking bit of Canadian scenery.

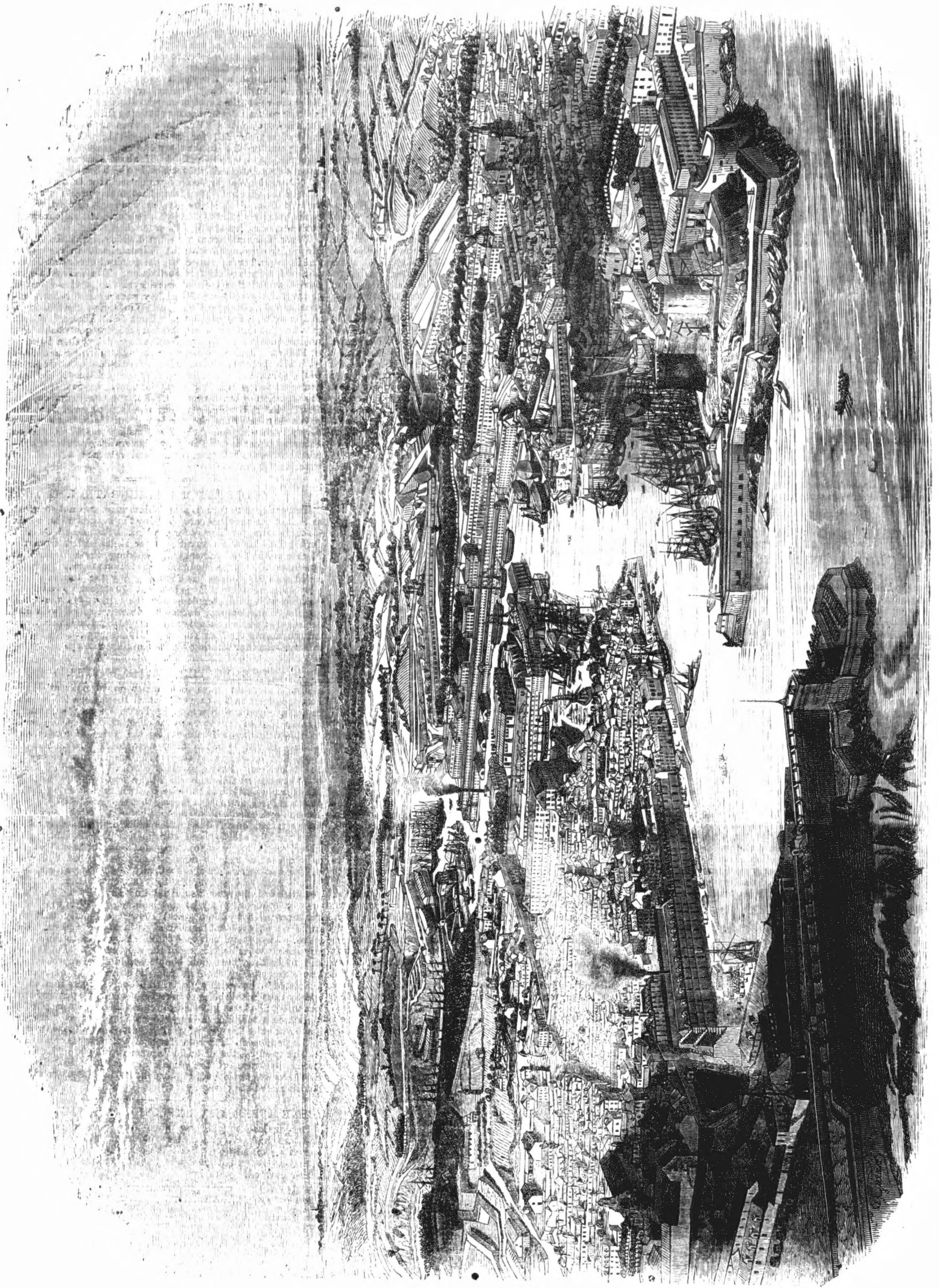
THE BETTING PROSECUTIONS.

MR. TYRWITT gave his decision on Monday at Marlborough-street in the case of Thomas Hawkins a tobacconist in Oxford-street, who was charged with keeping a betting-house. The evidence was to the effect that the police went to the defendant's house, asked the price of horses, and having offered to make bets, were told to go outside the shop, and on doing so they made bets and gave money to the defendant. They also made bets in the shop, and received money at the shop which they had won by betting. Mr. Tyrwhitt adjourned the case in order to look into the law on the subject, and said yesterday that the prosecution showed that the enactments of the Betting-house Act might be put in force against the class of smaller offenders, but that little more could be said for the instituting it. The Legislature, he added, seems to have contemplated establishments where, as a matter of regular money-hunting trade or business, betting was carried on systematically in the ways described in the Act, and had accordingly attached corresponding penalties of large amount. He did not say that a cigar shop or any other shop might not be brought within the Act if the surrounding circumstances showed distinctly that the trade was only a blind for the real business of the place. But there was not in this case sufficient evidence to show that any such colourable keeping of the shop existed. Putting an end to betting pure and simple had not, he apprehended, been attempted by the Act, nor did it seem to have contemplated a bet with a person who bought cigars in a shop, and by thus making the shopkeeper's acquaintance induced him to bet; but was intended to repress the mercenary pursuit of gain on a business scale by "opening places as betting-houses or offices in the way of gaming-houses" (the words in the preamble). However, if acts of betting were continued in any part of the defendant's premises, they would afford strong evidence of the place being used in an illegal way. He therefore cautioned the defendant as to his future conduct, but dismissed the charge.

SCENE AFTER THE EXPLOSION AT HOUNSLOW

IN our last number we gave full particulars of the disastrous and fatal gunpowder explosion at Hounslow. The engraving which we publish this week affords a graphic view of the scene after the worst was known, and the bodies had been recovered.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 59, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.



THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF BREST.—(SEE PAGE 127.)

THE SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT NEW-CROSS.

A VERY serious, but happily not fatal, accident occurred to a Crystal Palace train at New-cross, late on Wednesday night last week. The train left the Palace at eleven o'clock, and was standing at New-cross station while tickets were being collected, when the goods train, which came from Wimbledon, and consisted of twelve empty trucks, eight laden with coal, and two boxes, came round the curve at the rear of the station, and, notwithstanding all the strain put by the guard and stoker upon the breaks, and the strength applied by the driver in endeavouring to reverse the engine, a collision occurred. As may be imagined, the utmost confusion ensued, while the passengers in the train, especially the females, uttered piercing shrieks.

Mr. Knight, the new traffic manager, who resides at New-cross, was on the spot a few moments after the collision, and observing that some of the passengers were hurt he sent directly for Mr. Cornish, a resident medical man, who at once came and rendered all needful assistance. Mr. Hay, of Stratford-le-bow, he found had sustained a fractured ankle; and this appearing to be the worst case, after having rendered temporary aid to Mr. Freeman, of Clay Hall, near Enfield, who was hurt severely in the back, and to Mr. Bradley, of Shakspeare-road, Stoke Newington, who had sustained a confused wound on the face, Mr. Cornish accompanied Mrs. Hay to her own house at Stratford.

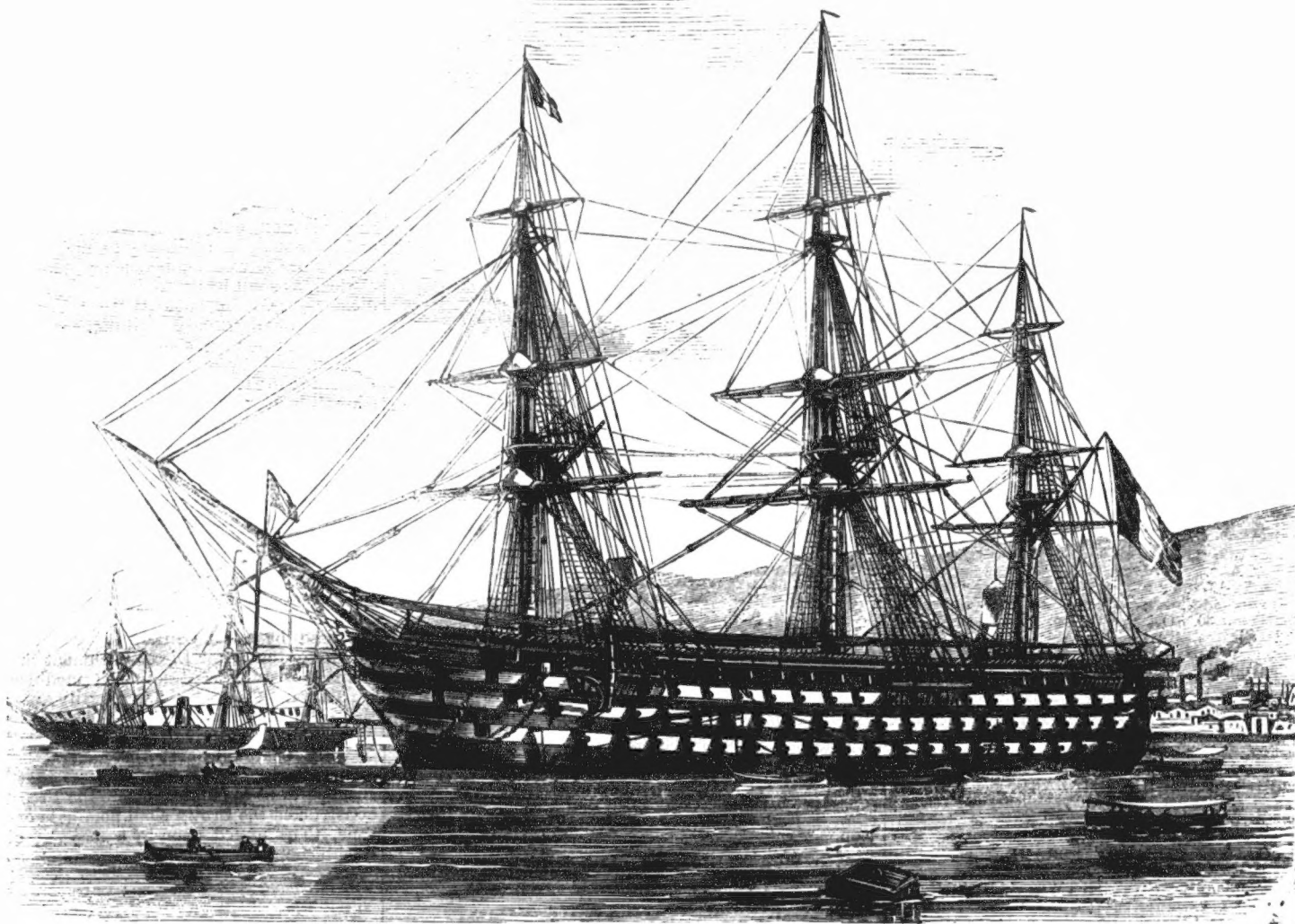
The special train arrived at London-bridge at 12.15 a.m., and the officials having been previously advised of the occurrence by telegraph, preparations were made to receive and render assistance to all such persons as might require aid. The Terminus Hotel, which now belongs to the railway com-

THIRTY YEARS HENCE.

If in thirty years we have changed from coaches to express trains, from post once a day to post eight times a day, from letters taking a week to electric telegrams taking a minute in their transit, and from newspapers at sixpence to a halfpenny journal, then in thirty years more at what pace shall we go? There is no need to trouble ourselves about accelerated ratios and compound interest of time. Let us content ourselves with the simplest arithmetic. Such of us as may be alive in 1900, and are not utterly laid on the shelf as dull old fogies, incapable of enjoying the humours of the age, how shall we go on? In the first place, somebody will, of course, have invented a plan for compressing sleep into half its present compass. "What barbarism," we shall say, "to go to bed and lose so much of life." We can get into our patent sleeping berth, pull a cord, inhale the soporific gas, and slumber vehemently for twenty minutes or so, and then jump up and consider we have had our night's rest. A plunge into our bath, and then a moment spent, like the wet linen, in a drying closet, hair brushed by machinery, and clothes somehow inducted, so as not to let us feel like the poor gentleman who committed suicide because "life was all buttoning and unbuttoning," and then we shall be ready for breakfast. Probably it will be found convenient in families and clubs to have all the horrid trouble of eating and drinking abbreviated by pouring food in a liquid state through flexible tubes, like hose. Any one can just put his lips to the mouth-piece, turn a cock like a gas-pipe, and swallow what he requires without all the formality of a table and napkins, and plates and dishes, and knives and forks, and all our present clumsy superfluities. Of course, all the time of

A SINGULAR WILL.

THE *Columbus (Ohio) Journal* of the 22nd ultimo says:—"Yesterday we heard of and read part of the most singular will on record. The maker of the will is represented to be a shrewd successful business man, who has accumulated quite a large fortune. He exhibits no other signs of insanity than may be derived from the extreme eccentricity of his will, although it is probable the courts will, in due course, be called upon to determine the question whether the testator was of sound and disposing mind. The will disinherits all the natural heirs of the maker of it, and devises the entire property in trust for the establishment of an infirmary for cats. A most elaborate architectural plan for the necessary buildings is attached to and made part of the will. It provides areas for that sweet amatory converse so dear to the feline heart, and rat holes of the most ravishing nature, to be kept well stocked. The most ingenious contrivances are provided for securing to the rat a chance of escape, so that the cats may not lose the pleasures of the chase by finding their prey come too easily. High walls are to be built with gently sloping roofs, for the moonlight promenade and other nocturnal amusements of the cats. The trustees are directed to select the grounds for this novel infirmary in the most populous part of some American city, and the devisees are to be protected by a competent force of nurses from the raids of men and dogs. No person of the male sex is ever to be admitted within the walls, and no female who has children or is under thirty years old. There are hundreds of minor directions which we have no time to note. One would suppose that in the foregoing provisions the testator has exhausted all the eccentricities of one man, however unique



LA BRETAGNE, FRENCH MAN OF WAR, 120 GUNS, IN BREST HARBOUR.—(SEE PAGE 1277.)

pany, was thrown open for the reception of passengers, but none availed themselves of the accommodation offered, all being able to proceed to their own homes.

A rigid investigation into the circumstances of the accident has been made. The driver of the goods train, Evans, admits that he knew the special was only a short distance ahead of him when he started from Forest-hill, and that it would stop for the collection of tickets at New-cross. He says he turned off the steam as usual in coming down New-cross bank, and that if his guards did their duty by applying their breaks when he blew his whistle on seeing the danger signal and the tail lights of the special at New-cross, he cannot understand how it was that he could not bring up his train. As it was, he says he believes the engine was overpowered by the weight behind it, and thus ran into the tail of the special train.

Mr. Ray, the district superintendent, who happened to be upon the platform, heard the goods train approaching. He immediately called out to Naylor, the driver of the special train, to put on his steam and get out of the station. Naylor answered instantly, and had got his train in motion when the goods train ran into the station, the engine striking the last carriage of the passenger train heavily; and although neither the engine itself nor any of the carriages or trucks were thrown off the rails, still the rebound was very severe.

PERFECT HEALTH to all by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, sleeplessness, constipation, flatulency, phlegm, low spirits, diarrhoea, acidity, diabetes, nausea and vomiting, wasting, palpitation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints. Cure No. 68,113: "Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 12lb., 22s.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

dressing and breakfast we shall be reading our telegrams and looking out of the window at the men who will carry the news of the day on placards about the streets; and then writing our own telegrams in reply on the bits of paper which will be in all our rooms, and thrust, when signed, into hollow tubes, through which they will be instantaneously carried, on the atmospheric principle, to the telegraph office—of course, at furthest, a hundred yards off. The large tubes in our houses will similarly bring and take such letters as may be written; our MSS. and proofs (everybody will have MSS. and proofs every day), and the few books still thought worth publishing otherwise than in the form of pamphlets, or as portions of periodicals. When this work is over our bicycle will long have been waiting for us, and we shall start off on it to the new underground railway—wherein we may be shot, in a beautifully air-tight box, from Teddington to Southend—both then, of course, included in the metropolitan city. Having accomplished our errand, a steam balloon will take us for a little fresh evening air to that fashionable resort, the charming Arctic garden at the foot of Mount Hecla, whence we shall return at dawn in the submarine railway, at 200 miles an hour, picking up at the Shetland and Faroe stations the editions of our favourite journals published every ten minutes—while the boy on the seat opposite us will remark with complacency, "Ha, ha! this is something like! Do you happen to remember, sir, when Monsieur Chevalier made his first balloon trip from America to Europe in 1869?"—*Echo*.

DEATH.—June 29th, at 101, Hemingford-road, Barnaby, N., Sidney Judd, only son of Mr. G. H. Judd, aged one year and four months.

his nature, but the last provision of the will seems more outrageously *bizarre* than any that go before. Says the deviser:—"I have all my life been taught to believe that everything in and about man was intended to be useful, and that it was man's duty, as lord of animals, to protect all the lesser species, even as God protects and watches over him. For these two combined reasons—first, that my body, even after death, may continue to be made useful; and, secondly, that it may be made instrumental, as far as possible, in furnishing a substitute for the protection of the bodies of my dear friends, the cats—I do hereby devise and bequeath the intestines of my body to be made up into fiddlestrings, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of an accordion, which shall be played in the auditorium of the Cat Infirmary by one of the regular nurses to be selected for that purpose exclusively—the playing to be kept up for ever and ever without cessation day or night, in order that the cats may have the privilege of always hearing and enjoying that instrument which is the nearest approach to their natural voice." If any journal can give us information of a more singular will than this we should like to hear of it."

THE inhabitants of the banks of the Caspian Sea recently witnessed a singular phenomenon. Amongst the islands studding that vast lake is one that contains several wells of naphtha or petroleum oil. A large quantity of the inflammable liquid escaped from the source and spread itself over the surface of the lake, and having by some chance caught fire, the Caspian Sea was seen blazing up like a bowl of punch; only with this difference that it had a superficies of 16,860 square leagues. A similar occurrence is mentioned by Herodotus as having occurred in ancient times.

THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gyo and Mapleson.

This Evening July 3, HAMLET; Ophelia, Madlle. Christine Nilsson; Hamlet, Mr. Santley.

Last Week but Two of the Season.

Extra Night.—On Monday next, July 5, (for the last time this season), FAUST E MARGHERITA: Margherita, Madlle. Christine Nilsson.

On Tuesday, next, July 6, DINORAH: Dinorah, Madame Adelina Patti.

Extra Night.—On Thursday, July 8, (for the last time this season), DON GIOVANNI: Zerlina, Madame Adelina Patti; Donna Anna, Madlle. Titians; and Don Ottavio, Signor Tamberlik (his second appearance in England these four years).

Extra Night.—On Friday, July 9, HAMLET: Ophelia, Madlle. Christine Nilsson.

On Saturday, July 10, DINORAH: Dinorah, Madame Adelina Patti.

A Morning Performance (the only one this season) of the New Opera of HAMLET will take place on Wednesday, July 14 (commencing at Two o'clock): Ophelia, Madlle. Christine Nilsson. Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past. The Box-office under the Portico of the Theatre is open from 10 till five. Amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.

This Evening, JAMILY JARS: Mr. Compton and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. After which MARY WARNER: Messrs. Howe, Compton, Kendal, Rogers, and Clark; Messdames Bateman, C. Hill, White, Laws, &c. To conclude with HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS: Messrs. Buckstone, Howe, and Kendal; Miss F. Wright, and Miss F. Gwynne.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.

Every Evening, at 7, DOMESTIC ECONOMY; Mr. G. Belmore; Mr. Leigh Murray. At 8, EVE; Mr. Benjamin Webster; Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. J. G. Taylor, Miss Furtado, Miss Lillie Lee, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon. To conclude with DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL; Mr. G. Belmore, Mr. B. Phillips, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Lennox Grey.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.

This Evening, at 7.30, THE SMOKED MISER. At 8, Sheridan's inimitable comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Supported by the following celebrated artists, viz.: Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Lin Rayne, A. Bernard, D. Evans, E. Dyas, and W. Arthur; Messdames Hermann Vezin, Louisa Thorne, Amy Fawcett, Jane Rignold, and Mrs. Charles Horsman.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.

Every Evening, at 8.30, BARBE BLEUE: Madlles. Schneider, J. Pradal; MM. Dupuis, Mengal, Schey.

GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.

Every Evening, at 7, BLOW FOR BLOW; Messrs. W. Farren, Vernon, David Fisher, and J. Clarke; Miss Lydia Foote. At a quarter past nine, THE CORICAN "BOTHERS;" or, The Troublesome Twins; Messrs. J. Clarke, Marshall, Andrews, and Hurlstone; Messdames Julia St. George, Brennan, Behrend, and C. Thorne.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.

Every Evening at 7.30, FOX V. GOOSE. Messrs. Clarke and Belford; Messdames Bufton, Hughes. JOAN OF ARC; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Messdames Matland, Sheridan, Goodall, Bufton. Concluding with HUE AND DYE; Mr. Thorne; Miss Newton.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Maria Wilton.

Every Evening, at 8, SCHOOL. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Messdames Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also A WINNING HAZARD, and A LAME KNUCKLE; Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, and Terris; Messdames A. and B. Wilton.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.

Every Evening, at 7, Operetta, THE TWO HARLEQUINS. At 8, THE LUCKY FRIDAY; Mr. Alfred Wiggin. At 9, an Operatic Extravaganza, COLUMBUS; Miss E. Farren, Miss E. Fowler. Ballet: Madlle. Roseri. To conclude with a Farce.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.

This Evening at 7.30, MY WIFE'S DENTIST. Followed by, at 8.30, THE TURN OF THE TIDE: Messrs. Hermann Vezin, John Clayton, Mellon, Keef Webb, Rignold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Messdames Sophia Young, H. Hodson, K. Gordon, K. Harleur, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.

Every Evening, at 7.30, IN FOR A HOLIDAY; Mr. Day. At 8.15, A ROVING COMMISSION; Mr. Dewar, Messdames Rouse, Bromley, and Bishop. At 9, THE MILITARY BILLY TAYLOR; Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Messdames C. Saunders and M. Oliver. Concluding with CLAUDE DUVAL, Miss M. Oliver.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.

Every Evening, at 7, THE YOUNG MAN OF THE PERIOD: Mr. A. Rayner, and Miss M. Leslie. After which, at a quarter to eight, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN: Messrs. Sothorn, Coles, Graham, Hamilton, Poland, Butler; Messdames Ada Cavendish, Dalton, Harris, Herbert, &c. To conclude with ADVERTISEMENTS: Mr. A. Vivian, Miss M. Brewer.

CHARING-CROSS.

Every Evening at 7.30, COMING OF AGE: Miss Cicely Nott. After which, EDENDALE: Messrs. J. G. Shore, Flockton, R. Barker, Temple; Messdames Hughes, Ernstone, Irwin, Garthwaite. To conclude with THE PRETTY DRUIDESS: Messdames Hughes, Cicely Nott, Irwin, and R. Barker.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.

Every Evening at 7, DOT: Caleb Plunder, Mr. J. L. Toole; Perrybingle, Mr. H. Irving; Edward, Mr. E. Phelps; Tackleton,

Mr. Vollaire; Dot, Miss De Vere; Bertha, Miss C. Western; Tilly Slowboy, Miss E. Leonard; Mr. Edgar. Followed by DEARER THAN LIFE: Michael Garner, Mr. J. L. Toole; Messrs. H. Irving E. Phelps, and Vollaire; Messdames C. Western, Leonard and Edgar.

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE, REGENT-STREET.

Every Wednesday and Saturday at 8, every night at 8, ROYAL and ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT. Entire change of Programme. Great Success of Kelly and Leon, and Immense Successes of Offenbach's Opera BARBE BLEUE; Boulotte, The Great, the only Leon (in four characters). Harry Haynor in the Rhinoceros.

Roses! Roses!! Roses!!!

THE GREAT ROSE AND FLOWER SHOW.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, GRAVESEND.

The place to spend a happy day. The finest Gardens in Europe. Acknowledged by Princes, Princesses, the Nobility, the Press, and all Foreigners. Thirty Acres of Land, Twelve Miles of Walks, Two Theatres. One Thousand Amusements. Gala Days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Mr. J. Seaton, Master of Ceremonies. Cheap Fares from Charing Cross, Cannon-street, and London-bridge, North Kent Line, Tilbury Railway, Fenchurch-street. Saloon and other boats. Grand Fete Monday next June 28, Her Majesty's Coronation Day.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight. POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

MADAME TESSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Miscellaneous Amusements.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

THE

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH BILL.

THE tale of the Lords' Amendments to the Irish Church Bill may probably be assumed to be now complete. The representations of the different sections of opinion in the Upper House have contributed their suggestions towards the improvement of the measure, and it may be remarked with satisfaction that there does not appear to be any knot of "irreconcilables" among the Peers, refusing to look at the details of the Bill because they disapprove its principle. The practical spirit which is the working solution of all the difficulties of our political life will be apparent in committee as it was triumphant on the Second Reading. We may say with confidence, from the scope of the Amendments to be proposed, that if any obstacle to the success of the measure should hereafter assume a serious appearance, the threatening danger will not arise from any obstinacy on the part of the Peers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proposes to postpone the date of Disestablishment from the 1st of January,

1871, to the 1st of January, 1872. We do not believe there is any real kindness in prolonging the interval before the dissolution of the existing ecclesiastical corporations in Ireland. If the clergy and laity of the Irish Church, accepting the consequences of the Act, and proceeding to reorganise themselves, find the time allowed for re-construction too short, Parliament will undoubtedly be ready to increase it by another year; but it is scarcely wise to lay down such a period at first as may induce Irish Churchmen to indulge in unavailing regrets at the cost of necessary action. The Amendments of Lord Redesdale, Lord Clancarty, and Lord Colchester, treating of the immediate effects of Disestablishment, should naturally be next noticed, but they are of very slight importance. Lord Redesdale wishes the Episcopate of the Disestablished Church to remain for ever represented in the House of Lords, and it will be remembered that he was willing to admit a certain number of Roman Catholic prelates to seats among the Peers if such a concession were made the price of preserving the privileges of Irish Bishops. Lord Clancarty, with more moderation, proposes that the existing Bishops shall retain during their lives their intermittent right of attendance. Lord Colchester has an Amendment to provide that the disestablished Bishops may continue to use their territorial names without being exposed to the penalties of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. These suggestions cannot be said to touch the essence of the question; and, although Lord Cairns' first Amendment deals with a weightier matter, we do not find in it any plan for meeting what will be a real difficulty. Disestablishment must be followed by reorganization, and the Bill, recognising this necessity, provides that if the clergy and laity by arrangement among themselves frame a Representative Body to the satisfaction of the Crown, the Queen may incorporate such a body, and give it very considerable privileges. This clause manifestly gives the Executive Ministry for the time being very great powers, as they may recognise any definition of the laity of the Irish Church and any scheme of representation of the clergy and laity that may be agreeable to their ecclesiastical tastes. Lord Cairns does not meet this objection, but he proposes that the Bishops, clergy, and laity shall be at liberty to meet "in General Assembly or Convocation by such representatives, lay and clerical, as shall be determined by them in their several dioceses, and in such General Assembly or Convocation shall frame constitutions and regulations for the general management and good government of the Church, and by a majority shall elect persons to be presented to Her Majesty, and to be incorporated as a Church body, if approved by the Crown. We cannot pronounce these Amendments satisfactory. It will be seen that they do not obviate any part of the difficulty in the Government plan, and they involve fresh difficulties of their own. The phrase "General Assembly or Convocation" suggests a reference to a recent or to some other historic gathering of Churchmen; but, if this be intended, it should be more distinctly expressed, and, if it be not intended, it would be better to use the perfectly general words of the Bill than to embarrass the question by employing terms implying a special significance. A similar remark applies to another clause proposed by Lord Cairns in lieu of that in the Bill providing that after Disestablishment the existing laws shall subsist by contract until modified by internal legislation. The new clause really expresses no more than the old, but there is a danger that its special phraseology may give rise to contentions which could scarcely be fought over the general language of the Bill. Lastly, Lord Cairns proposes that in the case of Bishops to be appointed before the Free Church is re-constructed the Crown shall nominate one of these persons, to be agreed upon by a majority of the existing Archbishops and Bishops.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AT CHALONS.

THE Emperor and Prince Imperial arrived on Monday week at the camp of Chalons a little after five, and were received by Marshal Bazaine at the head of his staff. His Majesty and the Prince then mounted on horseback, and proceeded to the imperial quarters, passing through the lines of troops, who cheered most enthusiastically. Immediately on reaching head-quarters the Emperor invited all the general officers to dine with him. Precisely at eight o'clock a cannon shot was fired, when the Emperor and all his guests rose from the table and took their places at the entrance of the tent. On a signal being given the horizon was lighted up with a sudden blaze, and a whole forest of burning flambeaux advanced towards the tents, whilst all the bands played the "Retraite de Crimée," producing a grand effect. On arriving close to the tents the troops made a sudden volte-face, and retired in the opposite direction. We give an illustration of the Emperor with his troops.

The Emperor received the soldiers who went through the Italian campaign, and addressed them as follows.—

"Soldiers,—I am rejoiced to see that you have not forgotten the grand cause for which we fought ten years ago. Keep always in your hearts the remembrance of the battles of your fathers, and of those in which you have taken part, since the history of our wars is the history of the progress of civilisation. Thus you will preserve the military spirit which is the triumph of noble over vulgar passions. Fidelity to the standard is devotion to one's native country. Continue as in the past, and you will always be worthy sons of the great nation."

An eccentric Dissenting preacher recently informed his hearers that it was usual to choose a portion of God's Word for a text, but he should reverse the order of things, and select for a homily the words of the devil; in fact, he should found his sermon on the first lie that ever was told. He then gave out the Words of the serpent to Eve, as recorded in the 2nd chapter of Genesis, "Thou shalt not surely die."

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the Lords on Thursday last week, Viscount Lifford gave notice that in committee on the Irish Church Bill he should move amendments for relieving glebe-houses from debt, increasing the quantity of glebe lands, and giving 25 acres to each parochial Catholic clergyman and to each Presbyterian minister.

After some discussion, the Marquis Townshend withdrew his bills relating to the Local Management Acts of the metropolis and to metropolitan regulation.

On the Friday, Lord Redesdale gave notice that, in committee on the Irish Church Bill, he should move an amendment to the effect that the present Irish bishops should retain their peerages during life. The noble lord added that in his opinion, the clause depriving them of their seats was an invasion of the privileges of their lordships' House.

On Monday, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act (1862) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The second reading of the Endowed Schools Bill (from the Commons) was moved by Earl De Grey and Ruxton, who briefly explained its object and provisions.

Earl Nelson supported the measure, although he feared that it hardly went far enough.

The Bishop of Ely, on the other hand, objected to that part of it which empowered the commissioners to change the character of the governing body, and to get rid of all obligations with respect to religious instruction.

Eventually, however, the bill was passed through committee. On Tuesday the attendance of peers, temporal and spiritual, was unusually large, but the number of peeresses and "strangers" was little above the average.

On the order for the committee on the Irish Church Bill, Earl Granville appealed to their lordships to go at once into committee, rather than retard the progress of the measure by preliminary discussion.

The Earl of Denbigh, as a Roman Catholic peer, defended his co-religionists from the charge of being indifferent as to the prolonged existence of the Irish Church, and caring only for the land question. He believed that until the ecclesiastical affairs of Ireland were settled there never could be religious equality in Ireland.

The House then went into committee, Lord Redesdale in the chair. Subsequently, there was an adjournment till the Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, the second reading of the Medical Officers' Superannuation (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to give poor-law guardians the discretion of granting superannuation allowances to medical officers of unions after a service of 12 years, was moved by Dr. Brady, and seconded by Mr. Parnell-Dawson.

In the discussion that ensued Mr. W. H. Gregory, Mr. Synan, Sir J. Gray, and Mr. McCarthy Downing took part.

Mr. C. Forster, speaking on the part of the Government, expressed his willingness to consent to the second reading, provided clauses were introduced in committee to bring the measure within the restrictions contained in the Act of 1865 for enabling guardians of unions to grant superannuation allowances to permanent officers.

On this understanding the bill was read a second time.

A protracted discussion followed on the formal motion by Mr. McLagan for the second reading of the Game Law (Scotland) Bill, in the course of which the bills of Lord Elcho and Mr. Loch were incidentally discussed, and the Lord Advocate promised on behalf of Ministers to deal with the whole subject next session.

Upon this assurance Mr. McLagan withdrew his bill.

The Adulteration of Seeds Bill was referred to a select committee.

On the Thursday the business was of little importance; on the Friday the Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Bill went through committee; and the Courts of Justice (Salaries and Funds) Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Fawcett proceeded to call attention to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of women and children employed in agriculture, and moved that, in the opinion of the House, the education of agricultural labourers was in general in so unsatisfactory a condition that immediate legislation upon the subject was imperatively demanded, and that the Government ought to legislate upon the subject during the next session of Parliament. The hon. gentleman advocated the necessity of compelling the parents of children in rural districts to send them to school. He urged that no child should be employed in agricultural labour under 10 years of age, and that between 10 and 13 they should attend school on alternate days, or during a certain number of days in the year. He also insisted that the advantages of rudimentary knowledge should be secured to every child, as the birthright of every one born in a free and civilized State.

Lord F. Cavendish seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Ridley.

Mr. Henley reminded the House that it was all very well to talk of the wretched dwellings and low social condition of agricultural labourers, while there were tens of thousands of poor families living in single rooms in our large towns. In his opinion no education for the masses would be worthy of consideration which did not include high moral training, based upon not only the knowledge of this world, but of that which was to follow.

After a few words from Colonel Brise,

The motion was withdrawn.

On Monday, Mr. Alderman Lawrence gave notice that on the 13th of this month he intended to move a resolution in deprecation of the prolonged continuance of the inhabited house duty.

On Tuesday at the morning sitting of the House of Commons some discussion took place on the order for considering the Imprisonment for Debt Bill as it came out of committee. Several verbal amendments were made, and two new clauses were introduced on the motion of the Attorney-General—one for applying the Vexatious Indictments Act to offences under the bill, and the other declaring incapable of acting as a magistrate for five years every justice of the peace who becomes bankrupt, or arranges with creditors. Ultimately the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

Mr. Hibbert next submitted a resolution in favour of giving county court judges additional remuneration to the extent of £300 per annum each, in consideration of the new jurisdiction conferred upon them.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cross, and opposed by Mr. Ayton, on behalf of the Government, who explained that the county courts already cost £233,000 a year in excess of the revenue derived from them. It was also opposed by Mr. Collins, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Mundella, and supported by Mr. G. O. Morgan. On a division it was rejected by 102 to 50.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY IN THE CITY.

On Monday morning a dreadful occurrence—the poisoning of a whole family—was discovered in a small house in Hosier-lane, Smithfield, under the most remarkable circumstances.

Early in the morning a letter was received at the Smithfield Police-station, dated Sunday, and signed "W. J. Duggin," telling the police that they were required to attend at No. 15, Hosier-lane, and they would see an unexpected sight, and that further particulars might be obtained from the writer's brother, who, he stated, lived at Bristol. Sergeant Goodeve and another police-officer at once proceeded to make inquiries, and found that a man named Duggin lived at No. 15, Hosier-lane, with his family, and ascertained that up to the last week, he worked at Messrs. Chawner and Co.'s, manufacturing silversmiths, in Hosier-lane.

The police finding the door locked, with the assistance of one of Messrs. Chawner's workpeople obtained an entrance from the back part of the premises, and a dreadful and horrifying sight presented itself. In the back room lay the man Duggin quite dead, and in the front room were discovered the wife and six children, also all dead. The whole of the family were in bed. The man lay by himself in the back-room, whilst in the front room were the mother with two of the children, one on either side of her, and another child at the foot of the bed. Two other children were in another bed in the same room, and a sixth child in a cot in a corner of the room. Dr. F. W. Wilson, of Farringdon-street, was at once called in, and made an examination of the bodies. He stated that the children and mother had been dead some time, but that the father had not been dead many hours. The children appeared as if in a sleep, and in all cases the deaths must have been almost instantaneous. In the bed where the mother lay was found a spoon, and in the other room were two bottles which had contained prussic acid. Dr. Wilson has no doubt that the deaths were occasioned by the administering of prussic acid. The man had been some time in Messrs. Chawner's employ, but of late it was noticed that he had complained of his head, but there was nothing particularly noticeable in his manner to lead to the belief that he contemplated the rash act.

It is probable that the tragedy was enacted on Sunday night or early on Monday morning, for, in addition to the medical opinion in favour of that notion, Duggin was seen out walking on Sunday with his children, and some of the neighbours say that they observed lights burning in his rooms up to a late hour. The bodies of the children appeared to have been washed and laid out. Their ages ranged from infancy up to 12 or 13, and their names were Emma, Walter, Alice, George, Herbert, and Ada, the latter being a baby. Duggin seemed to be a man of about 40 years of age, or under.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

In the course of Monday afternoon Dr. Wilson made a post-mortem examination of three of the bodies, namely, the mother, the eldest girl, Emma Duggin, aged 13 years, and the youngest boy, George Henry Duggin, aged about 3½ years. In the intestines large quantities of prussic acid were discovered, especially in the stomach of the mother, which was empty. This poison was easily traceable in the bodies of the children, who had taken food evidently late on Sunday night.

During the whole of the day the police were busily engaged in attempting to unravel the mystery, and in the course of their inquiries they arrived at a knowledge of the following facts:—It would appear from them that Walter James Duggin was the member of a well-to-do family, living in Bristol. When he was 14 years of age he was apprenticed to a silversmith, and when he was 24 years old he met a young German woman, who was two years older than himself, and after a short courtship he married her. They lived happily together for four years in Bristol, but, business then failing, they came up to London and took lodgings in Smithfield.

Duggin had been employed by Messrs. Chawner for between three and four years. He was at first engaged as a silversmith in the manufacturing part of the business, but latterly filled the office of clerk in the counting-house. He is spoken of as being a very steady, sober, and intelligent man. For the last few weeks, and prior to his leaving the firm, it was noticed that he was very low-spirited, and on Saturday week when leaving one of the workmen expressed a hope that he would not be long without a situation. Duggin replied in a low and desponding voice, "Oh, I shall never want." The wife is said by the neighbours to have been a very respectable woman, and the children were noticed as being always clean and apparently well fed. They were well-known in the neighbourhood, and much noticed. Duggin was said to be suffering from an affection of the lungs, which made him low and desponding. A short time ago it was suspected that some property had been stolen at his masters', and it is stated that one of his fellow-servants was dismissed. That fact preyed upon his mind very much, and since then some of his neighbours noticed his anxious looks, but as he appeared to have the confidence of his employers, it was never thought that he was engaged in anything dishonest. On Saturday evening he returned from his work, and he then looked rather sad, and his wife told a female neighbour that her husband had been dismissed from his employment, and that they had also received notice to leave their lodgings at 15, Hosier-lane, at twelve o'clock on Monday. At that time the six children were playing about in Hosier-lane, and they were wheeling each other in a perambulator. On Sunday evening Duggin took his wife and six children out for a walk, and he returned to his home with them at a little before eleven o'clock. Almost immediately afterwards he left and called at the Wheat Sheaf Tavern, Hosier-lane, and asked Mr. Wright, the landlord, for a quart of ale. He then left, and was not seen again until half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, when a man saw him dropping a letter into the St. Bartholomew Hospital pillar letter-box, which is almost opposite Hosier-lane. After he had done so he was observed to walk towards his house.

Mr. Superintendent Foster, of the City police, telegraphed to Bristol and ascertained that the brother of the deceased man did live in Castle-street, and he was of course communi-

cated with. A reply was received in London later in the afternoon that the mother of the unfortunate woman, Mrs. Duggin, would be in town in the evening.

Mr. Payne, the coroner for the city of London, was of course immediately communicated with, and fixed Wednesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, for the purpose of holding the inquest, this delay being necessary in consequence of other professional engagements.

It is thought the children were first poisoned, Dr. Wilson giving it as his opinion that some of them were poisoned while asleep. This conclusion is arrived at in consequence of the peaceful expression of their features. When discovered the mother and children were all found undressed and in bed, with the clothes over them. Duggin was also undressed and in bed in the back room. In the sitting room was found on the table an open Bible, which it is supposed he had been reading before going to bed. It is said he was a Unitarian by faith, and was a kind and loving husband and father. The two bottles which contained the prussic acid were both marked "poison," although no name of a chemist appeared on either of them. The police are, however, informed where the poison was purchased, and inquiry of course will be made as to how such a large quantity as two ounces was served. The poison is what is known as Scheele's prussic acid.

On Tuesday Mr. Payne, the coroner for the City, issued his warrant for the holding of the inquest upon the bodies.

The bodies of the six children look, as they lie in the room, remarkably handsome. Each has fair hair, blue eyes, and regular features. They present the appearance of alabaster, and there is a calm expression about their faces, as if they had all died when they were in the act of smiling. Death, it is thought, must have been almost painless and instantaneous in each case. The countenance of the man presents quite a different appearance to that of any of his children. His features are contorted, his mouth drawn on one side, and he must have died in a convulsion of agony. The face of the wife is calm.

It is thought that the man and his wife planned and committed the six murders by inducing their children to drink the poison out of the quart of ale which the man had purchased at the Wheatsheaf Tavern, and that when all the children were dead they then laid them out for burial. The woman, it is believed, then lay down upon the bed, and laid one of the dead children on each arm. While she was in that position her husband is supposed to have poured a portion of a teaspoonful of the poison down her throat, and then to have thrown the teaspoon towards the foot of the bed. Her death must have been instantaneous; she could not have thrown the spoon away after she took the poison. The man probably next threw himself upon his bed and drank the hydrocyanic acid, which is the strongest form of prussic acid, out of the bottle, which he let fall by his side. That the man and the woman were the last persons that expired is certain, for when Dr. Wilson entered the room he found them quite warm, while the bodies of the children were cold, and looked as if they had been dead some hours.

The man Duggin appears to have been much respected by his fellow-workmen, and to have been of steady and sober habits, and of a somewhat retiring and unobtrusive disposition. His wife was even more retiring than himself, and was but little known among the neighbours. The children, however, were very well known, from being constantly seen about the streets at play. It appears that they were rather neglected by their parents, as they attended neither day nor Sunday school, and were generally rather poorly clad, although the man Duggin seems to have been always in full work, and to have earned good wages.

The mother of the female arrived from Bristol at eleven o'clock on Monday night, but she was in such an exhausted and excited state upon hearing the full extent of the tragedy that she swooned, so that the police very properly refused to let her see the bodies until Tuesday afternoon, when she was taken to the house by Detective-Inspector Smith and Mr. Brett, the ward beadle. The scene is described as being most affecting, more especially as she gazed upon the poor children, after carefully surveying the features of her unfortunate daughter.

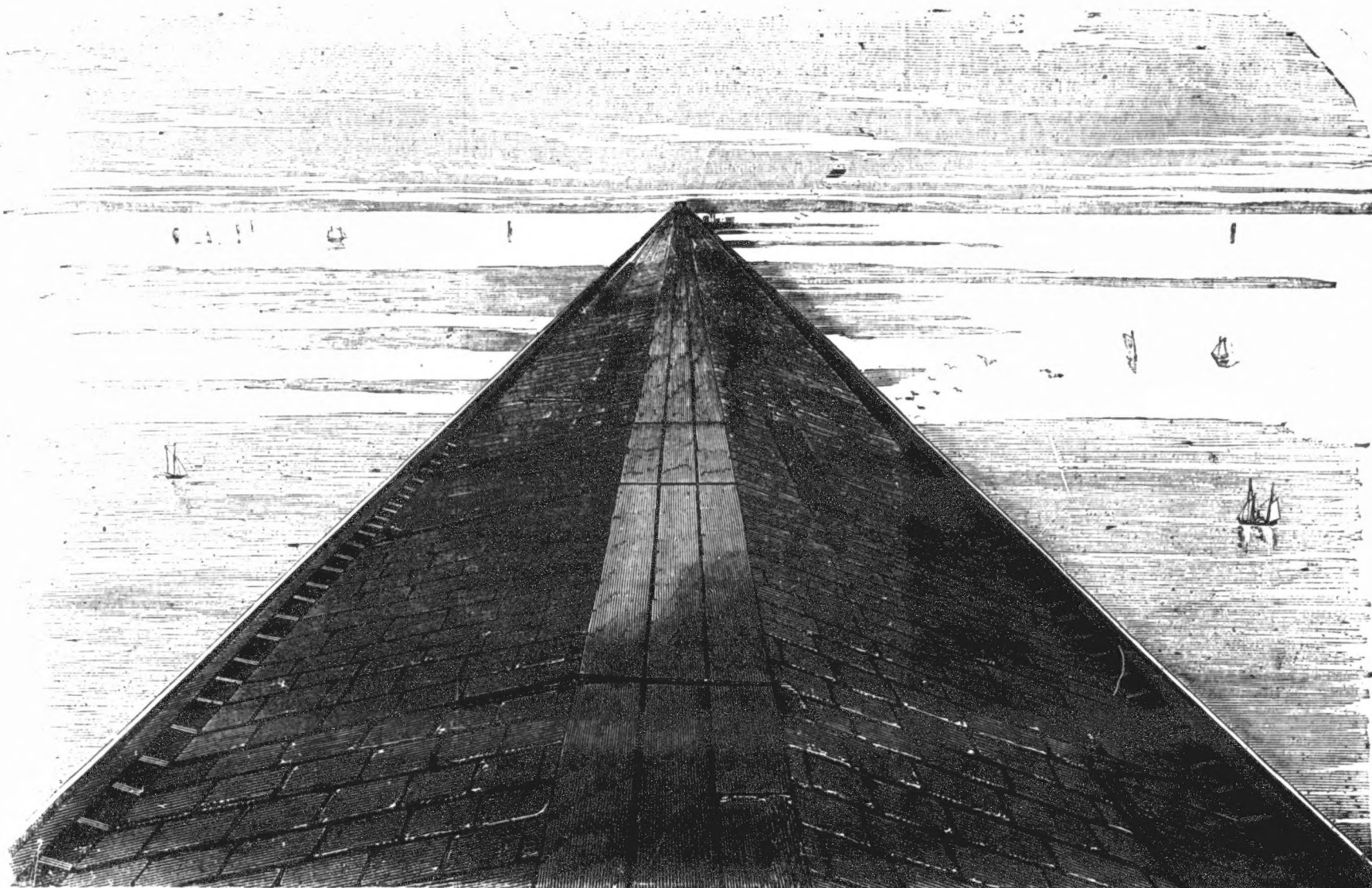
The Duggin family appear to have been well known in Bristol. Tuesday's Bristol Post says:—"The supposed murderer is a native of Bristol, and is brother of Mr. F. J. Duggin, lamp manufacturer and importer of oils, Milk-street. His wife was Miss Challicott, whose brother now resides in Sussex-place, Ashley-road. The eldest of the murdered children was about 14 years of age. Duggin came to Bristol at Whitentide for the purpose of visiting his brother, but not having given any intimation of his visit, the latter and his family were at Weston-super-Mare, so they did not meet. At that time those who saw him noticed something very strange in his manner. He spoke of his children as being all consumptive, and said they would soon fade away. He also stated that Fred's (meaning his brother's) children were in the same condition, and this expression was regarded as very remarkable from the fact that he had not seen the children. On Sunday he wrote a letter to his brother, in which he acquainted him with his intentions, and bade him good-bye. That letter was received within a few minutes of the receipt of the telegram announcing the murder.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A PLEASURE PARTY.—A sad accident has occurred at Hollingworth Lake. A pleasure party from Todmorden, comprising five persons, was returning home along the banks of the lake, and stopped at a toll-bar. The drag which they occupied was backed by the horse into the water, and two young ladies of the party were drowned.

MR. W. J. PAYNE has held an inquest at Guy's Hospital respecting the death of John O'Shea, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was a brickmaker, but had been out of employment for some months. On Wednesday afternoon last week, he met a man whom he had been in the habit of working with in the brick-field, and gave him his pipe, tobacco-pouch, and several other little articles, saying that he should never want them again. Shortly after this he was seen to walk upon to the embankment of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at Beckenham, and lie down upon the line just in front of an approaching passenger train. The iron guard of the engine caught his body and threw him along some feet. The wheels of the engine afterwards passed over him. After the train had passed several persons ran to the spot, picked him up, and conveyed him to the hospital, where the house surgeon found him to be suffering from dreadful injuries, from which he died soon after admission. The jury found him insane.



THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH FRANKENSTEIN WITH THE TROOPS AT THE CAMP AT CHAMBERS—(SEE PAGE 1270)



BRITISH EMIGRATION TO CANADA—THE ROOF OF THE GREAT TUBULAR BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.—(SEE PAGE 1267.)

Rawdon's Raid.

A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.

I.—IN THE LOOSE-BOX.

THE ancient hostler of "The Jocelyn Arms" led the way across the hard-frozen stable-yard to the loose-box in the corner; the two men from the Court followed.

"Fyle have gone out, Major," old Spavin grunted to the elder of the pair; "but he said 'twere likey you'd be down to see the mare; and so he left the key with me."

"All right!" the Major nodded between two little blue clouds of Cavendish. "Yes; I've brought down Mr. Jocelyn to look at her. Let Fyle know I'm here when he comes back, will you?" he added when the old man had unlocked the creaking door.

Mr. Spavin took the hint and his departure. The Major and his friend, Dick Jocelyn, passed into the well-warmed and littered loose-box.

"There she is, Dick!" the mare's owner remarked when the biting breath of that bitter winter's day had been shut out once more; "there she is! Worth coming here to look at, ain't she?"

Dick Jocelyn, usually a man of few words, wagged his handsome head affirmatively. The mare was rubbing hers, with a low whinnying of delight, against the Major's shoulder.

"Ah! Lucia, *mia bella*," Rawdon Daringham apostrophized his pet, patting her glossy neck; "you'll show them the way to-night, won't you?"

Lucia dropped her ears, and whinnied again for answer. The Hussar looked meaningly in his companion's face as he whistled a bar of "Young Lochinvar." Dick Jocelyn seemed to understand, and responded with an eloquent *grin*.

Then, from sheer habit, the two fell to discussing the mare's points for the next five minutes, offering sacrifice, as it were, to the *genius loci*. For both were thinking about a very different matter all the time. At last they made an end of that; and were standing, the one leaning against the manger, the other against the wall, meeting each other's eyes, very much like a pair of Augurs.

"Well!" Dick Jocelyn said, breaking the silence with rather an injured air at its being left to his taciturn self to break it; "you'll have to do it, you know!"

"I think so," Daringham responded; "shortest way, and best way, too. She couldn't stand another week of this *butor's* persecution. And I don't see how else I'm to put a stop to it, unless I have a row with him, which would be a bore, and might do no good after all."

"Make it all the worse!" Dick affirmed. "Jeff wouldn't fight you, you know; and he'd simply take it out of her, the cad!"

Daringham's dark face grew darker, and his teeth closed ominously hard on the thick grey amber between them.

"I know that," he said; "I know that, Dick. That's what has made me quiet with the fellow so long. But that was before I knew she hated him, and—you understand?"

Jocelyn nodded. The other went on.

"Now it's different. I've a right now to interfere, if he annoys her; and I mean to, once for all. Only, as you say, the man won't fight; and I shall put it out of his power to

revenge himself on her. There's only one way to do it, and that's this."

Dick signified assent in his favourite fashion.

"Of course," Daringham continued, "I'm sorry to cause any annoyance to Lady Hope; to have to upset her plans; and deprive her of her chosen *beau fils*; but, under the circumstances, I don't see what else we're to do, your cousin and I. Lady Hope, you know, does me the honour to hate me very cordially. Natural enough she should when Mr. Marsden is her standard of perfection. I should have, as far as she is concerned, no chance whatever of winning in the usual way. Now, I happen to have set my heart on winning this time, Marsden or no Marsden; and I simply mean to adopt my lady's motto, 'Every one for himself,' and act accordingly."

Rawdon pointed his words by a few more bars of "Young Lochinvar," while he knocked the tobacco-ash from the brown meerschaum bowl.

"Fancy I see the 'puir' fulish bridegroom's' expressive countenance when he discovers you've bolted!" the grinning Dick felt constrained to say. "It was a simply heavenly idea of mine, this."

He chuckled fondly over the "heavenly idea," and the vision he had conjured up, for a minute or two. Then, relapsing into his wonted impassability of demeanour, he inquired,

"To-night, eh?"

"That depends," the other answered, "on Fyle's report. I've sent him over to the Ashbridge Station to know if they will try and get the Paris mail through to-night. The line's blocked heavily between Ashbridge and Dover; but as they've been at work for the last two days, and there has been no wind to-day to make a fresh drift, there's just the chance they will manage it. If they do, we're all right; if they don't, *partie remise*, that's all!"

"You're a jolly cool hand, Don!" Dick, muttered, admiringly. "Said anything to her yet?"

"Not advisable till I've seen Fyle. No use in troubling her before her time, poor child! But I've had a little conversation with Mademoiselle Fanchon, who quite understands what she's got to do, and will be only too delighted to do it. The notion of a trip to Paris won her at once."

"Good girl that," observed Dick; "hates old Jeff like poison, too."

"Most women generally *do* manage to hate Mr. Marsden, somehow," Rawdon responded.

"Like most men. Well, Fanchon is all right, and will see about the baggage. She'll join us at Ashbridge under Fyle's escort, if the business is to be done to-night."

"And the way we arranged holds good?"

"Barring accidents, or anything unforeseen in Fyle's report presently—yes. There's some one riding into the yard now. He's come back, I dare say."

The Major pushed open the door and looked out.

"I thought so, Dick," he said. "Here he is."

A man in a groom's undress, with "soldier" stamped upon him unmistakably, was swinging himself off his horse and bawling for Mr. Spavin.

"Here, Fyle!" Rawdon called as the ancient hostler came shivering and shambling out of the warm tap-room and took the Hussar's tridle. Mr. Fyle turned, made his appearance in Lucia's loose-box the next minute, and subsequently, his soldier-like report. The line would be clear enough of snow,

the Ashbridge station-master had told him, by an early hour the next morning to admit of an attempt, at all events, being made to get the long-delayed Paris mail through to Dover, supposing, of course, no fresh fall took place, and no wind came on to occasion a fresh drift. The mail was expected, in such case, to reach Ashbridge at 4 a.m., and Mr. Fyle had taken upon himself to secure a compartment for his master. Below Ashbridge the rails were reported free; so that if the train got as far as that station there was no likelihood of its being blocked up again further on.

On this Mr. Fyle had certain orders given him; and then Rawdon Daringham, Major of "Ours," and his friend, Dick Jocelyn, the Guardsman, walked, talking rather earnestly together, through the straggling street of the little Kentish village, where the last red rays of the wintry afternoon sun were gleaming on frosted window-panes, and so through the lower lodge-gates and the long avenue of snow-draped elms back to Dane Court.

Ex-private John Fyle watched them a brief while, stroking his moustache as he had seen his master stroke his.

"Ah!" he thought aloud, as he turned away; "that's the Major's little game, is it? And a very pretty little game, too!"

II.—SEULE A SEULE.

"HILDA! You love him?"

"Oh, Helen!"

Miss Jocelyn's confession in two words, made with such a piteous little sigh, such a tell-tale hiding of a blush-rose face in her confessor's lap! The said confessor looked grave, but stroked the penitent's fair hair fondly and forgivingly enough, notwithstanding.

Then there was silence for a space in that little chamber where the cousins sat that wintry gloaming over the log-fire. Cousin Helen's room, they called it at Dane Court. It looked over the lawn upon the park and the great elms of the Long Avenue; up which Dick Jocelyn and his friend were walking just then, after their visit to Lucia's loose-box.

It was of one of these two out there in the snow that Helen Carew and Hilda Jocelyn had been talking for the last half-hour. Till their talk had ended in that last question and answer we have overheard. It began again, of course, in a minute or two. Naturally it couldn't be let to die there.

"My poor darling!" Helen said, bending over the golden head nestling in the folds of her dress. "Since when?"

"Always, I think. Always, since that first night I saw him. Oh, Nell! I couldn't help it." As though the child anticipated rebuke, and were trying to deprecate it.

But the other hadn't, apparently, the heart to be hard with the criminal. Nay, she bent over her pet closer, and put her hands under the criminal's cheek and chin, and lifted up the flushed, tear-stained little face, and kissed it. That kiss was absorption in full. Hilda felt that; so the tears fell faster. Helen let them have their way a while before she said:

"That was six months ago, Mignonne. I remember; at that ball at Princes Gate. Dick brought him there. Just after you had let than tie you to the other it must have been. Oh, Hilda, why did you ever let them?"

As if Mignonne had ever had a chance against mamma! That match between her daughter and Jeffrey Marsden, the City banker, had been a pet project of Lady Hope's always; it was so likely any objection on the child's part to the ar-

rangement would have carried weight! My lady's word, as she proclaimed to all the world, was law; Hilda had never in all her life dared dream of disobedience. As she told her confessor now.

"What could I do?" she pleaded. "Mamma said I was to take him; and he asked me—oh, Nell! his cold, hard voice made me shiver!—and I did as I was told. And then he came—Rawdon. And then I knew what I had done. We went away to Homburg, mamma and I; and I tried not to think about him. It was no use, Neil. He came to Homburg, too, with Dick. Mamma was terribly angry with me because he did. And I deserved it, for I was so happy! He never said a word to me any body mightn't have heard; but I thought—but I knew he cared for me before we went away. I don't know whether Mr. Marsden fancied any thing; but in his icy way I know he hated him. Mamma said cruel things to me about him. I didn't mind; I was so happy—happy in such a strange, painful way, dear!—to think he cared for me, my brave strong Rawdon! Then we came home. Oh, Nell! I thought I should have died that night I said good-bye to him—the last night I should see him perhaps! We came home. I think if I hadn't got ill, and you hadn't come down here to nurse me and fight for me, mamma would have had me married to Mr. Marsden in the autumn. As it was, I got a respite till now. And now I can't do it! I won't do it!" poor Hilda sobbed out.

The elder girl's soft voice and loving hands soothed her tenderly.

"I begin to think you mustn't, Mignonne," Helen said. "And if you mustn't, you shan't! but let me hear the end of it. How came Major Daringham down here this Christmas?"

Mignonne smiled through her tears. "Dick brought him again," she answered. "Dear old Dick! He's been so good to me, in his quiet, cool fashion all through. I think he and Rawdon are bosom-friends, you know, like you and me. They have no secrets from each other; and—"

"I see!" Helen nodded. "And, moreover, Dick detests the Croesus. Yes; I quite understand."

"And you know," Hilda went on, "mamma never quarrels with him, somehow; and Dane Court really belongs to him. So when she found Rawdon in the drawing-room one day, just before you came back, dressed for dinner, and Dick told her he'd brought him down for the shooting, why she had to accept the situation. Only she wrote off to Mr. Marsden, I think, to come down too, a fortnight sooner than had been arranged. And before he came—"

Mignonne made pause here. The fair little face paled and flushed; the golden head began to droop again. It was clear enough to Miss Carew what had happened before Jeff Marsden came.

"He spoke to you? You let him, Mignonne?"

"Let him! Do you think I could stop him, Helen? I hadn't the power—nor the will, perhaps. Yes, he did speak to me; he did tell me he loved me! And I listened to him."

She lifted her head up with a sudden, proud little gesture, and looked her questioner fairly in the eyes.

"I listened to him," she went on; "listened to every word that made me thrill, and shiver, and grow faint—to every low, passionate word he spoke, as you would never think his voice could speak. He loved me, my own! His own lips were telling me so; how could I not listen? I was his, he said; no other man's. His own—was it not so? Ah! he had no need to ask. I was his! I am his; not this other man's."

Passion transformed the child's face so that there was upon it something of my lady's "determined" look while she spoke those last words.

"You can never be the other man's now, Mignonne," Helen said, presently, when the Major's wooing had been circumstantially described, and there were no more questions to be asked. "But you must tell Aunt Hope what has happened."

"Tell mamma? I daren't Helen. She's set her heart on my marrying her Croesus. And, besides, she can't bear Rawdon."

"For all that, if you don't tell her, Rawdon must; or I. I'm not afraid of her."

"But Rawdon says she mustn't be told yet. Nor Mr. Marsden."

"Yet? Have you forgotten what this day fortnight was to have been?" Mignonne gave a little shudder. "You would have been Mrs. Marsden by this time, poor child! He thinks you are to be still. He's a right to think so, Hilda, till you tell him you've changed your mind. And you must tell him."

Hilda shook her head.

"Don't say no!" she replied, dutifully. "He says mamma is too strong against us as it is."

"What are you going to do, then?" Miss Carew asked, rather impatiently.

"Whatever Don tells me, dear," Mignonne said. "I leave it all to him."

"I must have a little talk with this autocratic Don," Helen said to herself.

There came a knock at the door.

"May I come in, Helen?" Dick Jocelyn's voice asked.

"Of course," Helen answered; and Dick entered.

He went straight up to the log-fire and stirred it into a blaze.

Then he leaned tranquilly against the low mantelpiece and warmed himself.

"Cold, ain't it?" he said. "Come in to tell you we've arranged about the sledges for to-night. Don will drive one of you, and I the other. I've told my lady about it."

"What did she say?" questioned Helen, glancing at Hilda.

"Objected, of course. She always objects, you know. However, I managed to convince her that she couldn't get more than four people into the carriage—herself, old Jeff, and the two Pierpoint women. She couldn't very well offer to send them in a sledge; besides, Don and I wouldn't have 'em at any price. We don't mind driving you two. I told my lady so."

"On n'est plus flatteur, Monsieur!"

"No, is one? Well, my lady suggested the carriage should come back for you. I said she might think herself lucky if it got her to the Boodles' on a night like this, with the snow drifted a dozen feet deep, at all. Then she wouldn't go. Needn't I tell her; but we meant to go. You should have seen old Jeff's face when I said that, Hilda, for the fun of the thing! And, besides, what would the Boodles think if she stopped away, when they came to her with four horses and a snow-plough? At last she dropped into my plan. You and Hilda are to be sleighed over. Old Jeff it seems, has more

confidence in my skill than in Don's; so I'm to take Mignonne, and you'll have to trust yourself to him."

"Oh!" remarked Helen, seeing an opportunity for her little tale.

"Yes," Dick returned. "Crumple your ball-dresses a bit the buffalo robes will; but it's the only way of getting there to-night, I do believe. Suppose you want to go?"

"Yes, of course!" both girls cried, quickly.

"All right, then. Start at ten. Don's had a mare he had in Canada sent over from the Barracks expressly for the occasion; and it's a splendid night."

Dick moved away from the mantelpiece as if he were going. Instead of that, however, he dropped into a chair, as though the unwonted eloquence he had indulged in had knocked him up. He smoothed Hilda's golden hair rather more fondly than usual, too, as he said:

"Go and get me a rose-bud for my coat out of the conservatory, Mignonne, will you?"

She looked up at him inquiringly. He drew her head closer, and whispered in her ear. A stage whisper, though; Helen heard what he said.

"Don's there, darling! My lady's dressing; so are the other women; and old Jeff's writing in the library for his life to save the post. Don wants to speak to you."

She gave a little cry, and ran out of the room.

"Dick!" Helen said, reproachfully.

"Pooh!" returned that individual. "Hasn't she been telling you all about it? Thought so. And you don't suppose I'm going to let her marry that gray old icicle, Jeff Marsden, do you? I'd have stopped that little game of my lady's at first if I'd been on the spot. I'm going to stop it now. Awful fun, it'll be!"

"What do you mean?"

"Going to tell you. You're a sensible girl, Helen, and worth the trouble. Sit down and listen."

Miss Carew sat down, and did listen. Dick began to unfold a conspiracy. When the dressing-bell rang Mignonne hadn't come back, and Dick was talking away still.

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS.

The Green of the Period; or, the Unsuspected Fox in the Englishman's Home. (Routledge and Sons.)

It is trite and familiar knowledge to most of our readers that there never yet has been any great scheme proposed for the good of man that did not at first meet with opposition and persecution. This remark holds good in reference both to ancient and modern times. When Galileo discovered that the earth moved round, he was persecuted by the See of Rome; when Harvey discovered that the blood circulated in our body, the whole medical faculty were down upon him, because of his innovation. And so it ever is; the reward of the pioneer and the true reformer among men is too often ridicule and persecution, until by and bye, the world wakes up to a sense of itself, and, in repentant mood, rewards its benefactor with applause and immortal fame. Here is a book, "The Green of the Period," which, because of its subject, and the facts contained in it, is enough to frighten this "isle from its propriety;" and yet it is just possible, indeed, quite likely, that on a cursory glance at it, the author may meet with ridicule, and his subject be ignored. But we would remark, that to the unprejudiced mind, this book cannot fail to carry conviction—conviction of a fact, that even in the midst of refinement and a seeming civilization—we are breathing an atmosphere which conveys poison to our bodies—which saps the sources of life, and in too many cases, destroys existence. The object of this elegant-looking volume is to show that the green in our paper hangings, commonly known by the name of "Scheele's Green," is surcharged with arsenic to such an extent, that it is fraught with danger to the unhappy victim who is unfortunate enough to occupy a room where the "verdant assassin," as Sir Robert Chichester graphically calls the green wall paper, has been hung. To prove this, the writer brings forth a series of facts which are truly appalling;—facts so well authenticated that we cannot doubt their truth. And certainly the incidents here given are enough to make "each particular hair" of any sensible and humane man stand on end—to think that because of custom, or habit and the fashion of the time, we are constantly compelled, in the common intercourse of civilized life, to inhale an atmosphere so foully impregnated with poison. In the cases before us, we see that if death be not in the pot, it is certainly in the paper. Will it be believed that a manufacturer in the north of England, according to his own confession, uses the enormous quantity of three tons of arsenic a week in the production of green paper? The picture at page 71, of a lady in a ball-room, is at once graphic and ghastly, wherein Professor Hoffman speaks of her "whirling along in an arsenic cloud," and instead of being an object of beauty, health, and life, scatters terror and dismay, because she unwittingly spreads disease and destruction all around her. The volume is full of most interesting matter, and we do not hesitate to say that the public are deeply indebted to the author of this sensible book, for directing attention to so serious and important a subject.

We can only trust that when the subject is properly ventilated, and the process is now well begun by the volume before us,—the legislature will, in this country, as has been done by other countries on the continent, take the matter up, and prevent by law, the further use of such paper in our rooms, compounded as they are with the most dreadful poison found in the chemical world.

The writing of the volume is at once winning and attractive. The style is clear, sparkling and elegant. The journey of the three friends runs through the illustrative facts of the green of the period like a silver thread; and whilst the one pleases, instructs, and delights, the other awakens, startles, and alarms; for it is fearful to think that until now, we have been so blind to the appalling fact, that the rooms in which we sleep by night, and work by day—are impregnated with a deadly poison—that because we are slaves to custom or of fashion, we breathe this polluted atmosphere, and by our own free act and deed, while we are in the midst of life, we place ourselves in the midst of death.

SOME houses on the south side of Ludgate-hill are doomed to demolition, one of them belonging to a tailor in a tolerably large way of business. The unhappy tradesman has posted in his shop-window the following pathetic notice:—"Disestablished this week. Poor Tailor. No regard for vested interests. No appeal to the House of Lords."

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* states that he and a friend on Saturday found sufficient snow on Skiddaw to make a plentiful supply of snowballs.

ADVICES from Algeria report that locusts are again threatening that colony. In the province of Constantine the invaders are being destroyed at the rate of three tons per day.

A LARGE meeting of grocers has been held at Birmingham, about 400 being present, when it was resolved to abandon the present system of selling sugar, and in no case to sell it at a loss, or under wholesale market value.

HENRY KINGSLEY, an officer of the Liverpool police, was recently tripped up in a street row, and in the fall his little finger was broken. Lockjaw set in, and he died last week in great agony.

THE women are asserting their "rights" in America. At Canaan, New York, a woman has shot a man who insulted her, and at Trenton, another, by means of a loaded pistol, has compelled her insultor to apologise.

MR. EDMOND BRALES has come out as a preacher. He preached on Sunday night at the Burdett Hall, Limehouse, to a crowded audience from the text, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

The *Lancet* states that the following notice has been put up at the entrance for out-patients at St. George's Hospital:—"The benefits of this institution being intended for the really poor only, persons not in that condition will be rejected."

It is said that the Queen intends to confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. Meek, who was Mayor of York during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to York in 1868; and on Mr. Heron, the town clerk of Manchester, for his services to the municipality of that city for many years.

PRACTICE on velocipedes will in future be allowed in Hyde-park, on the carriage road on the north side of the Serpentine, from the time of opening the gates until ten a.m. The use of velocipedes is, however, to be strictly limited to the portion of the park specified.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.—The *Post* states that Messrs. Pickford, the railway carriers, have paid £1,000 compensation to Mr. Heintz, one of the committee of Lloyd's, for injuries he sustained while riding in an omnibus, by a pole of one of the railway vans being driven into the omnibus and fracturing his jaw.

A NAUTICAL VELOCIPED.—An instrument of this description was launched a few days ago on the Seine, at Petit-Audely (Bordeaux). M. Lemaire, director of a sugar factory in that place, constructed the apparatus, which appears to answer admirably, and only weighs 50 kilogrammes. On it that gentleman ascended the river in less than a league, and in returning attained a speed of 7½ miles an hour.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.—A letter in the *Douglas Gazette* of St. Petersburg states that a project is entertained of establishing an orthodox Russian episcopal see at Peking, the capital of the Chinese empire. Thus would be realised the idea formerly conceived by Peter the Great, but which it has been found impossible to execute down to the present day.

The *Builder* states that a three-storey house, 18ft. by 40ft., and in the construction of which 42,350 bricks were used, was built in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, last month in nineteen and a half hours, and persons were living in it within three days from the time it was commenced. It seems a pity that we cannot import some Pennsylvania labourers and set them to work to complete the Thames Embankment.

REFUSAL TO VACCINATE.—At Derby, on Monday, Mr. Allan Borman, surgeon, was summoned for neglecting to have his child vaccinated. In reply to the charge Mr. Borman said—"I have not vaccinated the child, and I do not mean to do so. I have been in practice as a surgeon 35 years, and I have lived to see the evil of it." The defendant was fined 1s. and costs.

THE postponement of the opening of the Suez canal has been officially announced. The ceremony is now to take place on the 17th November. Vessels with visitors on board will be free of all dues. They will have to be at Port Said by the 16th November at latest. On the 17th they will proceed to Lake Timah; stop before Ismailia during the 18th, on which day the Viceroy will give a fete, and on the 19th they will cross the Bitter lakes and enter the Red sea.

THE BEARD IN THE NAVY.—The Lords of the Admiralty have caused a circular to be issued, authorising officers, seamen, and marines on board her Majesty's ships to discontinue the use of the razor under certain restrictions. The hair of beard, moustachios, and whiskers is to be kept well cut and trimmed, and not too long for cleanliness. Care is to be taken that those officers and men who avail themselves of the privilege are not to be whimsical. The beard is not to be worn without moustachios, nor the latter without the former.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

SWIMMING IN THE ROYAL NAVY.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having had under their notice the constantly recurring drowning of seamen of the Royal Navy, by boat accidents and from other causes, have taken steps to ascertain the number of officers, men, and boys in the service who are unable to swim, and to arrive at some conclusion as to the steps taken by the several officers in command of her Majesty's navy for imparting so essential a qualification for the seaman's life.

THE *Toronto Globe*, which is a very stout advocate of emigration to Canada, but is very sound and particular in its notions of how emigrants are to address themselves to the business of their new life, urges on those who are about to emigrate that they should expect to look to farming and farm labour as their sheet-anchor, and not think of clinging to the avocations in which they have been employed at home, or of hanging about towns till something turns up. And especially intemperate people are warned off. No one wants them, and they are cautioned that whisky is cheap, and that they will soon kill themselves.

MR. J. J. MURCH is of opinion that, notwithstanding cold nights and an absence of sun, which will delay our harvest three weeks as compared with the unusually early one of last year, the gross total production of food (animal and vegetable) will probably exceed considerably that of last year. Wheat may be less in quantity, quality, and weight, but peas, beans, oats, potatoes, and perhaps barley, will be in excess, especially peas and beans. We are blessed, too, with the promise of abundant grass and other vegetable products, which must have a happy influence on the quantity and price of home-grown meat, milk, butter, cheese, and vegetables.

WHY do the people of England live only a mean lifetime of forty-one years? This is the question which Dr. Farr puts (through the Registrar-General's Annual Report) to the people of England. He points out the remarkable fact that one result of civilisation is to increase the number of violent deaths, by means of accidents and calamities. Deaths of a violent character appear to be rapidly increasing, more especially street accidents, deaths on railways, and in coal mines. To the evils arising from overcrowding in large towns, Dr. Farr ascribes much of the average shortening of life, as also the distress existing among an under-fed population. Let us hope that science may point the way to the removal of obstacles which lie in the path of overcoming these evils.

THERE was a good deal of noise and some bitterness at the Crystal Palace Company's meeting on Monday afternoon. Mr. Hughes, M.P., assured the shareholders that the company was better off than it had been for years, but as there was no dividend, that fact seemed to carry but small consolation to some who heard

11. Mr. Kimber, on behalf of the committee of shareholders, complained that the company was grossly mismanaged, its expenditure extravagant, and that the shareholders had a full right to expect a dividend on a great receipt of £150,000. At last the report was received without being adopted, and the re-election of some of the retiring directors was opposed and postponed.

Some twenty of the more delicate boys belonging to the Duke of York's school at Chelsea are now at Netley Hospital enjoying the great advantages of sea bathing and fresh air. For the past few years the authorities have sanctioned this removal of the sickly lads to Shorncliffe and Netley for the summer months, and the immense improvement in their state of health strongly manifests the advantages derived from pure air.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.—The losses or liabilities incurred by the Government in respect of deposits in Post-office Savings-banks through forgery, embezzlement, or otherwise have amounted, in the whole seven and a quarter years since their establishment, on the 16th of September, 1861, to December, 1868, to £1,337, besides £1,026 for costs of detection and prosecution of the offenders. The total amount of charges of establishment and management of the departments and other expenses has been £325,388. The amount received from depositors and interest thereon has been £27,153,571; the repayment to depositors, £15,489,915.

CONSECRATION OF THREE BISHOPS.—On Thursday morning the ceremony of consecrating three bishops, all of them for the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, took place in Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was the officiating prelate, was received in the Jerusalem Chamber at a quarter before 10 by the deans and canons, and a procession was then formed to the choir. The bishops elect—Dr. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland; Mr. S. E. Marsden, Bishop of Bathurst (New South Wales); and Mr. W. Chambers, Bishop of Labuan, took their places outside the altar rails, and the voluntary was played. The Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the communion service (morning prayer having been said at a quarter to 8), and the sermon was preached by Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield.

The velocipede mania in Paris has become a public street nuisance. Horses are frightened, legs are broken, and, according to a medical report, dangerous illnesses may be brought on by the peculiar attitude and exertions of the rider. Many thousands of these velocipedes are sold every month. In Paris the price varies from 150fr. (£6) to 300fr. (£12). Every French youth must have his velocipede. They have a velocipede journal and velocipede prizes offered (one by the Emperor.) Excursions and journeys are made on the two-wheeled, steel-backed steeds. The mania promises to last. Some ladies—"real ladies"—are learning to ride in their gardens, and we hear of velocipede customs.

THE ELECTIONS IN HOLLAND.—The *Vaterland*, a Liberal organ of the Hague, publishes some statistics on the results of the late elections. The number of voters inscribed on the lists in the districts which took part in the return of the new half of the members of the Second Chamber was 95,788, and those who exercised their rights were 76,249, of whom 38,339 supported the Liberal candidates. The Conservatives obtained 17,279, the Reactionists 11,365, and the Clericals 4,167, whilst about 4,000 votes were given to persons of no determinate political shade. In short, the Liberal party obtained 21,660 more than the Conservatives, 27,473 more than the Reactionists, and nearly 6,000 more than all the factions of the Opposition put together.

At the instance of the Messrs. Begas, whose names are now well known in connection with the Duke of Newcastle's execution for £11,000 has been levied upon the property of the Earl of Westmoreland at Apethorpe Hall, in Northamptonshire. At Chambers on Friday an affidavit was handed to Mr. Baron Pigott which stated that the furniture and effects at Apethorpe were the property of the Dowager Countess of Westmoreland, under the will of the late Earl. His lordship directed the trial of an issue as in the case of the Duke of Newcastle, and an undertaking was given that the property now claimed on the part of the Dowager Countess should be forthcoming (if required) after the trial.

There is never a sale of autographs or rare documents without the fact coming strongly out that the English attach an immense value to literary and historical handwriting, and they exemplify their passion for such relics by the most practical of tests. Mr. John Dillon's collection of curiosities, lately brought to the hammer, realized no less a sum than £3,080, the handwriting of poets, authors, statesmen, and others, fetching fabulous prices. Dr. Johnson's original autograph M.S. of the *Life of Pope* fetched £137, a collection of autograph letters of Nelson £150, and some historical epistles of Oliver Cromwell's to Colonel Walton, £55. Specimens of the writing of Byron, Coleridge, Thomson, and Charles Lamb, none of them very difficult to procure, commanded prices which ought to take from us the stigma of being a prosaic people.

ARRIVAL OF MR. PEABODY IN AMERICA.—Mr. George Peabody has arrived in New York on the steamer *Scotia* in good health, and contemplates several months' sojourn in the United States. Every one here is anxious to do this benevolent gentleman honour, and it is understood that during his stay in Washington he would be the guest of the President, who entertains a high regard for him, and who is one of the trustees of his Southern Education Fund. Should Mr. Peabody choose to exert his good offices in any way towards the settlement of the differences between England and America, his sensible counsels in the interests of peace will have weight both with the President and Secretary Fish. The Secretary of State is also a trustee of the Education Fund, a gift which has exerted enormous influence in healing the asperities between the North and South.

THE DUKES OF EDINBURGH.—The *Sydney Morning Herald* states that despatches from England have caused a change in the future movements of her Majesty's ship *Galatea*, the Duke of Edinburgh's ship. The *Galatea* was to leave Auckland, in New Zealand, May 18, this year; arrive at Ovalau (Fiji) May 25; Tongatabu, 31; Tahiti, June 18; Sandwich Islands, July 11; Yokohama, August 7; Gulf of Pecheli, the middle of September; Shanghai, the end of September; Hong Kong, the middle of October; Manila, the last week in October; Singapore, the first week in November; Calcutta, the second week in December; Trincomalee, Point de Galle, or Colombo, the end of March, 1870; Mauritius, the middle of May; Cape of Good Hope, the middle of June; and St. Helena, the end of August. The *Galatea* will stop at Calcutta about three months.

"VOLUNTARY imprisonment during divine service" may be written of attendants at Chichester Cathedral (remarks the *Brighton Guardian*). "A correspondent states that he has witnessed the doors of the cathedral locked during service. He asks, 'Whether a stranger attending the service, and wishing to leave before the conclusion, on finding all egress stopped, could not sustain an action for false imprisonment?' I understand the same thing occurred here some years ago, when some dubious person took a sledge hammer with him, and wishing to leave before the service was concluded, disestablished the door on finding it locked, and took his departure as if nothing had happened. Proceedings were instituted against him, but the strong arm of the law could not touch him, as it was decided that he had committed no offence." Egress used to be refused at Westminster Abbey during certain portions of the service suspiciously near the anthem; but imprisonment in a church is at present as illegal as imprisonment upon mere suspicion has until the other day, at Birmingham, been considered in this (nominally) "free country."

GALLANT CONDUCT REWARDED.—At the Custom House, Jersey, last week, silver medals were presented, on behalf of the Emperor of the French, to three seamen, for gallant conduct. On

the 16th of November, 1867, about 30 French and English oyster vessels were lying in St. Vaast, taking shelter from a strong north-east gale, when intelligence was brought that a boat, containing two French sailors and a coastguardman, had been driven by the gale on to one of the small uninhabited islands known as the "Iles de St. Marcouf," and that they had been there two days and nights, without either food or shelter. The Marine Prefect applied to several of the masters for assistance, but they all refused. At length Captain Le Gros, of the cutter *Serusa*, belonging to Jersey, volunteered to attempt a rescue of the three men. On nearing the island where they were, Captain Le Gros and two of his crew, James Sprengate and George Witley, put out their small boat, and though the sea was very rough, they reached the rocks and rescued the half-famished men, and took them safely to St. Vaast. His Excellency Major-General Grey, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, made the presentation to Captain Le Gros, and the Baron de Chazil, French consul, to the two other recipients.

FINSBURY PARK (which is, however, a long way from Finsbury being on the north of the Seven Sisters Road, between Holloway and Tottenham) will be formally opened to the public in the first week of August. The trees and shrubs have all been planted and are in a flourishing condition, and the rhododendrons, of which there are specimens of every known variety, are now in full bloom. Wherever practicable, the trees of the old Hornsey Wood have been retained, and the lake, which formed one of the principal attractions of Hornsey Wood House, has been enlarged. Seven acres have been set apart as a cricket ground, and the top of the reservoir, which has been constructed by the East London Waterworks Company, and which will be capable of containing 5,000,000 gallons of water, covered with turf, will be appropriated as a croquet ground. The north-west side of the park just above the cricket ground, called the "American park," has been devoted exclusively to American plants, which, like all the rest of the trees and shrubs, (among them some very fine specimens of the *Araucaria imbricata*), are looking as healthy and luxuriant as if they had been growing there for years, instead of a few weeks only.

THE FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION IN SOUTH WALES.—The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the four men who were killed by the boiler explosion at the Abercawr Colliery, Aberaman, on the 31st of May, has been held at the Black Inn, Aberaman, Mr. Wales, the government inspector, did not consider the boiler deficient in valves, &c. He was of opinion that there was no lack of water in the boiler, and in all probability the steam valve, water valve, and danger whistle, were in working order, and the plate iron of which the boiler was constructed did not seem to have been reduced in thickness to any extent. He was of opinion that the explosion was to be attributed to the fire end of the boiler, and partly from long use, but principally from faulty construction, the flat end being too weak to resist any longer the pressure brought against it. A letter from Mr. Fletcher, chief engineer Manchester Steam Users Association, was read, in which it was stated that the boiler was 23 years old, and when the boiler in question was about three years old it was converted from an internally-fired boiler to one fired externally, while in addition the furnace tube was taken out altogether, and converted into a small externally-fired boiler, which alterations were a great mistake. Competent inspection would have detected the danger, prevented the danger, and saved the lives that have been sacrificed. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—A lapse of fifty-four years has, we trust, been quite sufficient to obliterate all angry feelings in the breasts of the brave soldiers, whether French or English, who, on June 18, 1815, met in deadly conflict on the plains of Waterloo. The English preserve their laurels still green, and those of their brave antagonists have in the Crimea and in Italy regained more than their pristine lustre. The enemies of that dread day are, the *United Service Gazette* says, now fast friends, and the maintenance of their friendship forms the best security for the peace of the world. Fifty-four years make a long period of time, enough almost to clear off a whole generation of the population of the world. Soldiers are, however, a long-lived race when they escape the bullet and the bayonet. The following is our list of the survivors of Waterloo, and we have no doubt but that as good a muster could be made by our ally:—Field-Marshal, 2; Generals, 11; Lieutenant-Generals, 21; Major-Generals, 7; Colonels, 8; Lieutenant-Colonels, 16; Majors, 12; Captains, 13; Lieutenant, 22; Esquires, 1; Paymasters, 4; Quartermasters, 7; Deputy Inspector-Generals of Hospitals, 1; Surgeon-Majors, 4; Surgeons to the Forces, 1; Assistant-Surgeons, 2; Veterinary Surgeons, 1; Surgeons, 2; total 135. Of the foregoing numbers, the only officers serving on full pay are Major F. Feneran, Paymaster of a Depot Battalion, and Major J. Daniell, Barrack-master at Devonport.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

On the night of Saturday and Sunday 208 persons were booked at the various brewer's in Liverpool on charges of drunkenness. Of these 67 were found to be in possession of various sums of money varying from 2½d. to £3 10s., whilst no fewer than 151 were absolutely penniless. The question is, had this large number of persons spent their last penny in drink, or, if not, how had they obtained the drink?

A STRANGE murder is reported in a Belfast paper. A farmer and his wife, living near Castledawson, having left their house in charge of a servant girl, found her on their return lying on the kitchen floor with part of her skull blown away. A gun belonging to her master appeared to have been taken down from above the fireplace, discharged at her, and then replaced. No one was near, nor has any arrest been made.

SUICIDE IN A POLICE CELL.—William Cooney, a builder, of Barnes, was charged at the Wandsworth police-court on Tuesday with an assault, and ordered to find two sureties for his good behaviour. The bail not being produced, he was placed in a cell, and in the afternoon, when the police went to the cell for the purpose of handing him over to the van sergeant to be taken to Horseferry-lane gaol, they found him with a razor in his hand cutting his throat. The razor was taken away from him, and he was conveyed to the infirmary, where he died.

A PARLIAMENTARY return, extending over 207 pages, has been issued of the number of persons convicted in Great Britain during the quarter ended the 24th of June, 1868, of having in their possession any false or unjust weights, measures, or balances. The nature of the offence, the business of the offenders, the penalties inflicted, and other particulars are also stated. It appears that in the twenty-six divisions of the metropolitan police districts, 447 convictions took place, 165 of which were in the Newington division, sixty in the Blackheath division, and forty-three in the City and Liberty of Westminster.

SERIOUS VELOCIPED ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, whilst a young gentleman named Edwardes was practising on a road at Bootle, near Liverpool, he met with a very serious and, as it will undoubtedly turn out to be, a fatal accident. Mr. Edwardes was coming down Bootle Mount on his bicycle at a very rapid rate, when, although the unfortunate gentleman managed to retain his seat on the "saddle" of the

machine, he was unable to guide its course, and the result was that the velocipede ran right into a low stone wall. Mr. Edwardes was jerked forward with great force against the wall, striking it head foremost and fracturing his skull. He was picked up insensible, and the doctors entertain no hopes of his recovery.

A POLITE BRIGAND.—The *Figaro* relates that the Duke and Duchess of Saxony, while driving out in the neighbourhood of Horento, were made prisoners by the band of the terrible Fuoco, formerly one of the King of Naples's forest guards. A few minutes after the capture the chief arrived, and, approaching the prisoners, who had been made to alight, he asked them whom he had the honour to address. The duke stated who they were, and the bandit immediately taking off his hat politely handed them to their carriage, and, giving a five-franc piece to the coachman, said, with a final bow—"Will your highness deign to excuse the audacity and insolence of my men, and carry away with you a favourable recollection of the poor Neapolitan Fuoco?" The duke is said to have sent to his captor a magnificent gold watch and chain, valued at 4,000fr.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.—Early on Friday morning, last week, Captain Geo. Lowry Norcock, R.N., committed suicide, at his lodgings, 4, Berford-place, Southsea. It appears that during the past week the deceased had been in very low spirits, and it was with difficulty that he could be persuaded to take any food. On Tuesday morning he rang for some tea, and shortly rang again. A child 14 years old answered the bell, and found the deceased partially dressed, and a large wound in his throat of about five inches long inflicted with a razor. The child told her father, and he took the razor from Captain Norcock, and placed him in a chair, while he went for Dr. Smith. Dr. Smith was soon in attendance, but the wound was of such a nature that it could not be dressed, and the deceased died about half-past eleven o'clock. Dr. Miller was called in on the previous day to attend him, on account of his strange manner lately.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MANUFACTURER.—A few months ago Mr. Joshua Spivey, who had carried on an extensive business as a flannel manufacturer in Cleckheaton, absconded, taking with him, it was believed, a large sum of money. He was subsequently made bankrupt, and a reward was offered for his apprehension, but his whereabouts was not discovered. Within the last few days reliable information has been received that Spivey met with his death under peculiarly painful circumstances. He had gone to the house of a Mr. Rudd, a farmer, residing in the neighbourhood of Guelph, Ontario, to take an order for some machinery, and had consented to stay all night, as it was getting late. Spivey accompanied Mr. Rudd to the stable to see his horses, and whilst examining the legs and feet of a young colt the animal struck out, inflicting a terrible wound on the upper part of his face, destroying the sight of both eyes, splitting his forehead, and lifting the skull from the lower part of the head. In this state he lingered for two days, dying at midnight on the 15th May. He was a widower, and has left two children in England.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A singular and shocking accident occurred on Friday morning at Clapham-road Station. At 20 minutes past nine Mr. Thomas Lyde, solicitor (of the firm of Graham and Lyde, Mitre-court Chambers, Temple), was standing on the platform of the Clapham-road Station reading a newspaper. He was within five feet of the edge of the platform when a Ludgate-hill train came up. He was seen to suddenly stagger, and fall immediately in front of the engine, which knocked him down, and the whole of the train passed over him, severing one leg and one arm from his body, and otherwise mauling him. He was taken up by Mr. O. Burgess, the station master, and carried to the waiting room. Drs. Tapsen and Pope were in immediate attendance, and used every means possible to alleviate the sufferings of a patient whose life they saw from the first must be of brief duration. Dr. Brown, who is Mr. Lyde's family attendant, was also present. The unfortunate gentleman was sensible, but could not speak. He lingered until eleven o'clock, when he died. It is believed that as deceased had left off reading he saw the engine coming up, became giddy, and fell as described.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH BY DROWNING IN THE THAMES.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, again resumed the inquest relative to the death of a female, whose body was taken out of the Thames on the afternoon of Saturday, the 5th inst., having apparently been in the water about three weeks. At the last sitting Mrs. Emma Smith, of 24, Arthur-street, Chelsea, said she had seen the clothing of the deceased, as also some rings and trinkets, which she identified as belonging to her daughter, Jane Bunker, aged 25; but there having been a letter sent to the coroner from Liverpool, also stating that the description of the deceased was similar to that of a female who had been missed from that town, the inquiry was further adjourned. On Tuesday William Bunker, a clerk in the City, but residing at 9, Carter-street, Walworth, gave evidence to show that the deceased was the widow of his brother, Charles Bunker, who had been a clerk in the Admiralty at Somerset House, but who went to Malta on account of ill health. He died there, and his widow returned home broken-hearted. She had said she should never be happy again, and her conduct showed that she was thoroughly dejected. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—On Wednesday night last week a daring attempt at robbery was made at Jordanstown House, the residence of Mr. James Buckley, within three miles of the town of Buttevant, Ireland. About ten o'clock Mr. Buckley and the different members of his household retired to rest, and at half-past twelve he was awakened from his sleep by the barking of the watch dog; but, taking no notice of this, he went off to sleep again, and after half an hour's interval was again awakened by the raising of a window. The dog at this time ceased barking, as it appears he was regaling himself on a leg of mutton, thrown to him by the burglar. Mr. Buckley, after a short time, thought he heard footsteps on the stairs, and, opening his bed-room door, confronted the robber just as he was about turning the handle of it. Without saying a word he seized the midnight intruder and threw him down. The burglar made great resistance, but it was of no avail, as Mr. Buckley took such a hold of him that he could not get away. This was all done without alarming the household, and Mr. Buckley dragged the fellow to the kitchen, where he bound his hands and feet with ropes. The police were sent for, and he was brought to Mallow on the Thursday. Informations were sworn, and he was remanded.

QUAIL FIGHTING AMONG THE CHINESE.

THERE is no sport among the Chinese pursued with greater avidity than that of quail fighting. These birds, like our English game cocks, are exceedingly pugnacious, and to set two of them fighting is the greatest delight of John Chinaman. He bets upon the issue of the contest with all the avidity of our cock-fighting fraternity of the past. On the quays of the river the sport is especially in vogue among the Chinese sailors and watermen, and to meet with groups of these idlers fighting their quail, as shown in our engraving, is one of the common sights of most of the celestial cities and towns.

THE SWISS FEDERAL TIR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE English volunteers, received, some short time ago, an invitation from the Council of the Swiss Federal Tir to attend the next festival gathering, to be held at the Canton of Zug. Since the invitation the general particulars of the Tir have been sent for the information of those volunteers and their friends who will take part in this contest. The shooting at Zug will be for 300,000fr., divided into many prizes, and a large number of these prizes are open to "all comers," with "military" rifles. "Military" means rifles with uncovered foresight, backsight on the barrel, and a fair pull of trigger—in fact, the same kind of rifles as those used by the English volunteers at Brussels, namely, the "Kerr," the "Henry," and the "Turner," without the fancy sights, and capable of carrying a sword. There is a long distance target of 1,000 feet, besides targets of 300 and 400 metres, and the entrance

THE COMING BABY.

AN AMERICAN BALLAD.

THE coming man—how cometh he?
Preacher with essayist agreed
That he will amble down the years
To come—on a velocipede.
Without a stirrup-cup he comes,
Drinking to absent lovely eyes,
In draughts no stronger than the wine
Which Adam quaffed in Paradise.
The coming woman—lo! her hat
Is taken off to hold her votes,
And lawyers' briefs and doctors' bills
Fill pockets in her petticoats.
Forgotten all her winsome ways
That made her once a lovely elf,
She haunts no lobby with her smile,
But canvasses and votes herself.
The coming baby: Here I sigh,
What will the coming baby be,
With mothers at election polls,
And absent fathers drinking tea.
In other townships lower down?
(Whither incautiously they hid;
For he who rides velocipedes
Down hill must e'en down hill abide!)

I wonder, baby, if you'll cry,
Or if your little chubby fist
Will not grow hard and mischievous,
Only for lack of being kissed.

between 700,000fr. and 800,000fr. The relatives of the deceased obtained before the Civil Tribunal the annulment of the legacy to the doctor as an infraction of Art. 909 of the Civil Code, which expressly prohibits bequests to a medical adviser made during the final malady. Dr. Déclat then put forward a claim for 200,000fr. as his fees during the six years of his attendance on the duke. The family resisted this demand as exorbitant, and the Civil Court being appealed to fixed the remuneration to Dr. Déclat as follows, the visits being calculated at 10fr. each:—200 in each of the first three years, one visit per day in the fourth and fifth years, and two daily in the sixth, making a total of 29,600fr. That sum the heirs offered to pay, but the doctor considered it insufficient, and appealed, as above stated, to the Imperial Court, which has now confirmed the former decision, condemning the appellant to the payment of costs.

VISIT OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT TO THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

HIS Highness the Viceroy of Egypt has travelled underground since he has been with us, and expressed himself highly gratified with his trip. His highness drove to the Aldersgate-street Station in an open carriage, accompanied by his principal Minister (Nuba Pasha), Lord Alfred Paget, and the Duke of Sutherland. Upon alighting he was received by Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., deputy chairman of the Metropolitan Railway; Mr. Currie, deputy chairman of the district line; Mr. Fowler, engineer; and Mr. Myles Fenton, the general manager of the line. Mr. Crapp, the chief superintendent, was also in atten-



CHINESE FIGHTING QUAILS.

fees are very low, the "series" being in five shots each, and each series costing about 1s. 3d. It unfortunately happens that the Tir is held concurrently with the Wimbledon meeting which commences on the 5th inst., and the Swiss one on the 11th. The first stage of the Queen's Prize will close on the 9th, and all the unsuccessful shots in that stage will be at liberty to go, and would reach Zug on the very day of the opening. In passing through France with arms some permission is requisite, and inquiry should be made of French officials at the French Embassy. It may be added that the Swiss are very desirous of meeting with good shooting volunteers, their fame as marksmen having reached the Republic.

On one occasion Charles Dickens was upholding the theory that whatever trials or difficulties might stand in a man's path there is always something to be thankful for. "Let me, in proof thereof," said Dickens, "relate a story. Two men were to be hanged at Newgate for murder. The morning arrived; the hour approached; the bell of St. Sepulchre's began to toll; the convicts were pinioned; the procession was formed; they advanced to the fatal beam; the ropes were adjusted around the poor men's necks; there were thousands of motley sight-seers of both sexes, of all ages, men, women, and children, in front of the scaffold; when, just at that second of time, a bull which was being driven to Smithfield broke its rope, and charged the mob right and left, scattering the people everywhere with its horns; whereupon one of the condemned men turned to his equally unfortunate companion, and quietly observed, 'I say, Jack, it's a good thing we ain't in that crowd.'"

Of course you'll vote? For baby rights,
We'll vote together, you and I;
Vote that a nurse shall never leave
A limp sun-bonnet in your eye.

Or give you candy-sticks to hold
In warm and woolly mittens white;
Nor tell you tales of bogies dark,
To fill your little soul with fright.

Vote that all mothers stay at home,
To sing sweet tender cradle hymns;
Vote that the hobbles fathers ride
Shall be at worst, but harmless whims.

You wretched baby! Ain't I glad
I run no risk of being you,
But had my own old-fashioned time,
When mother love was sweet and true.

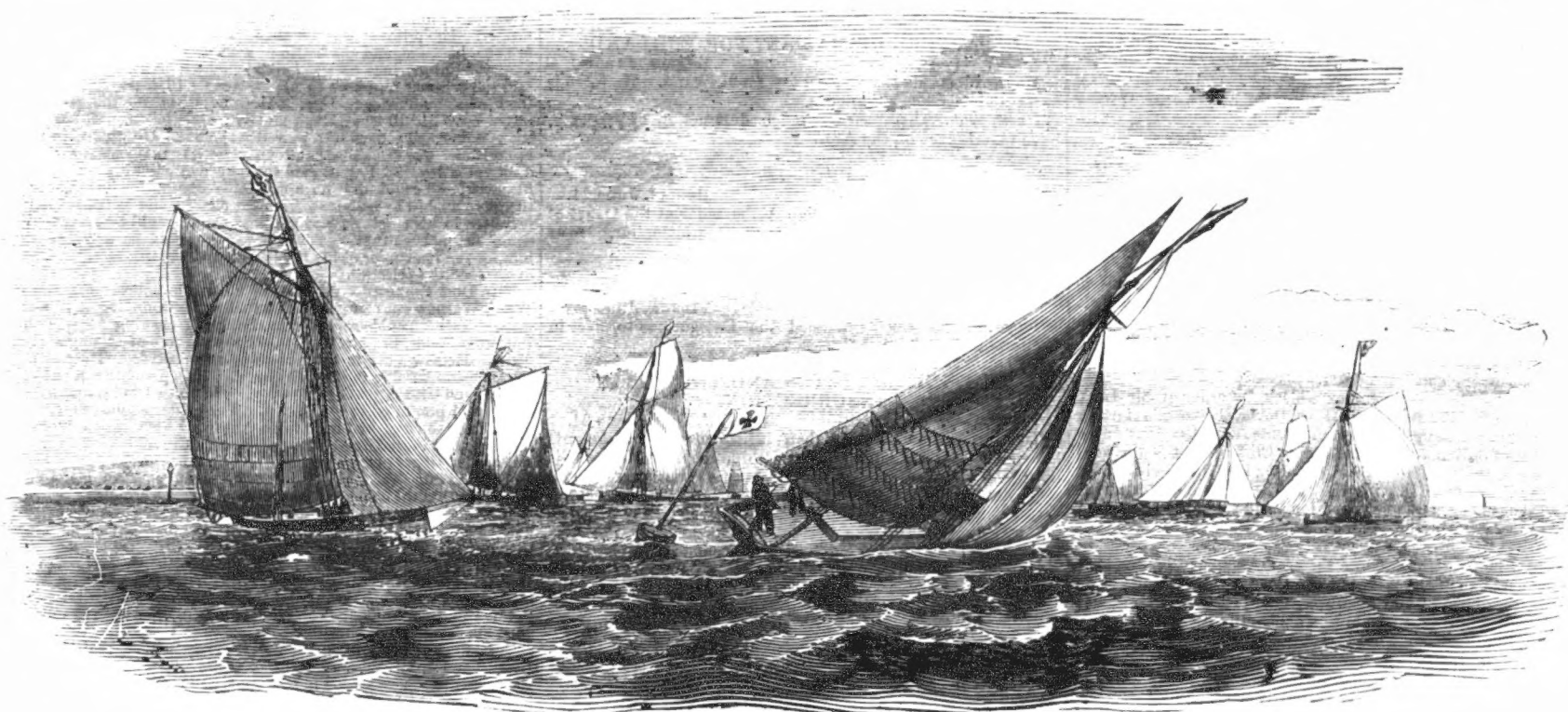
SINGULAR WILL CAUSE.

THE suit between Dr. Déclat, medical adviser of the late Duke of Grammont-Caderousse, and the family of the deceased has just come before the Imperial Court on an appeal from a judgment of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. The affair has now been pending for the last three years. The duke, who died in 1865, when quite a young man, after a short career of dissipation, and without leaving any direct heirs, disinherited his collateral relatives, and constituted by will Dr. Déclat his universal legatee after the payment of a sum of 60,000fr. to be applied to a purpose which remained a secret with the doctor. The succession of the duke, estimated at 2,400,000fr., but burdened with debts exceeding 1,500,000fr., was valued, after the payment of all charges, at

dance. These gentlemen having been severally introduced to his highness by the Duke of Sutherland, they conducted him on to the platform of the station. Here Mr. Fowler submitted for his highness's inspection a map of the line, and after a short explanation the party proceeded to the signal-box at the end of the platform, where they explained the block system of telegraphic signals, by which the large number of trains that pass at intervals of three minutes along the line from early morning till the last thing at night are worked. His highness appeared highly interested in the system, and expressed gratification at the explanation afforded by the officials present. The party afterwards proceeded in a special compartment to Farringdon-street, and thence to King's-cross. Here an explanation of the complicated system of working the junctions at this part of the line afforded his highness an equal degree of interest, and after personally acknowledging the attention and courtesy paid him by the gentlemen connected with the railway he proceeded on to Victoria, and thence to Buckingham Palace.

A gentleman of Rochester saw an advertisement that a receipt for the cure of dyspepsia might be had by sending a postage stamp to the advertiser. He sent his stamp, and the answer was, "Dig in your garden, and let whisky alone."

It is doubtful whether human eccentricity ever went further than in the case of the Lord Holland who was contemporaneous with William the Third. It was his usual custom to regale his stud of horses with a weekly concert. He had a gallery specially erected for the purpose, and he maintained that the music cheered their hearts and improved their tempers.



YACHT RACE.—(SEE PAGE 1273)

THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF BREST.

The visit of the Great Eastern to the harbour of Brest, on her cable-laying expedition, will render any information as to the bay and town of great interest at this moment. Very few Englishmen visit Brest. There is the difficulty that there is no direct communication, although the third military port of France lies at a distance of less than 180 knots from Plymouth, and although there would appear to be ample room for the establishment of a line of steamers running at least once a week. The manner in which such a line of regular communication tends to develop trade is marvellously shown by the success of the London and South-Western Railway Company's boats from Southampton to St. Malo, a place of infinitely less importance than Brest, and not nearly so well situated either as an entrepot for commerce or as a harbour. In order to reach Brest the traveller must now go round by Paris, a journey at the least of twenty-nine hours; or three times a week he may leave London, say at five p.m., reach St. Malo *via* Southampton about noon next day, and then, if he is lucky enough to catch the mid-day train, he may get to Brest, by way of Rennes, just before twelve at night, a matter of thirty-one hours' journeying. There, right at the extremity of Brittany, he will find a country hardly less interesting than Normandy, in the country parts less expensive by a good deal, and offering comparatively "fresh fields and pastures new."

An ordinary map gives very little idea of the natural strength of the port of Brest, which is familiar to the readers of histories of our last war with France as the scene of so many cutting-out expeditions and so lengthened a blockade. The northern point is marked by the lighthouse of St. Mathieux, whence the shore runs in an irregular line, marked by slaty rocks of no great height, but of very great ruggedness, to Point de Minou from which the cable starts, and the lighthouse on which is due east of the Phare St. Mathieux.

The southern point is the lighthouse of Toulinguet, on the peninsula of Camaret; and hence to the battery called Quélern des Capucines, the coast line is very irregular, and the precipices are somewhat higher than on the opposite coast. Between Minou and Quélern commences the goulet or narrow neck of water, the width of which "Bradshaw" gives—and it is not the only mistake of that generally reliable guide—as 1,805 feet, when it is just that number of metres, to every one of which we must allow 39·37 English inches. The goulet runs north-east for the distance of some six kilometres, or about four miles, and is defended by some batteries, to which reference will be made further on. In time of war, however, its most formidable defence would be a sunken rock, situated exactly in the middle of the goulet, and known as Mengant, which at the formation of the arsenal was deliberately left as a trap for an enemy's ship, but on which no vessel has been known to suffer wreck except a fine French two-decker that, only a few months since, went right upon it and broke up. Inside the gullet the water expands into one of the most magnificent roadsteads in the world, which runs in two arms, one due east, about thirteen miles in length by, perhaps, three in width, and the other seven and a half miles long and two and a half wide. There is deep water for the largest men-of-war almost anywhere in this road, which affords, or rather used to afford, shelter from the fury alike of the elements and of man. On the north side of the road lies the town of Brest, with a creek, about 120 yards in width, running N.N.W., and dividing the place into two unequal parts, that on the west being devoted almost exclusively to military works; some of which also lie on the bank on the east of the creek, known as the Penfeld, wherein fifty 'three-deckers could find plenty of room, for it is more than two miles in length, with ten or twelve fathoms of water throughout. The commercial port lies to the eastward of the entrance to

the Penfeld, and affords every facility for shipping at most stages of the tide, and for loading and unloading at all times. The quays are well built, the warehouses would be more numerous if there were more goods to put in them, and a branch of the railway runs alongside the vessels.

The fortifications are all, judged by the present state of military science, very poor. There is not a fort about Brest that would stand as much battering from modern guns as an ordinary martello tower. The masonry is chiefly rubble work, faced with cut stone, and the mortar in many cases appears hardly strong enough to hold the stones together. The batteries might have been very great things in the time of Louis XIV., who built the arsenal, or even of the first Napoleon; but half a dozen gunboats with six ton guns would give a very speedy account of them now. The harbour is at the present moment full of noble vessels, and one of the finest of these, La Bretagne, a French man-of-war, carrying 120 guns, is shown in our engraving.

A PERSIAN HAWKING PARTY.

ALTHOUGH we have little of hawking now in England, notwithstanding we have still in name an hereditary grand falconer, other countries still keep up the ancient sport of hawking as a national amusement. In Persia, the principal sports are horse racing, gazelle hunting, and falconry, as we should call it. The latter differs little from our old custom, which is so well-known as to need no description here. We give an engraving of a Persian hawking party about proceeding with the sport.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.



PERSIAN HAWKING PARTY.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The second Channel match, from Dover to Cherbourg, this season, started on Wednesday afternoon from off the Admiralty Pier, Dover, under the auspices of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The following were the vessels engaged:—

Yacht.	Tons.	Rg.	Owner.
Guinevere.....	304	schooner	Mr. C. Theilsson.
Cambria.....	188	schooner	Mr. James Ashbury.
Egeria.....	132	schooner	Mr. J. Mulholland.
Alarm.....	248	schooner	Mr. G. Dappa.
Condor.....	133	cutter	Major Ewing.

Conditions, a £20 sweepstakes; £66 13s. 4d. to the first vessel within time of her rig; £33 6s. 8d. to first vessel of other rig. To sail with the usual fittings, in ordinary sea-going trim, to the satisfaction of the committee; vessels to carry their usual boats, anchors, and cables; a pilot, but no extra hands allowed; no restriction as to canvas, and no limitation as to friends on board; to pass through the western entrance of the harbour of Cherbourg, leaving the winning flag-boat on the starboard hand.

The signal was given at four o'clock, by order of Sir Luke Smithett, from the Admiralty Pier, Dover, the vessels starting under way, heads up Channel, in a line with the coastguard signal staff on the top of Shakespeare Cliff, all to the northward of the flag-staff. They all cast smartly in a light wind from S.E., the Guinevere having the weathermost berth, and the Cambria the leewardmost position; tide was about three-quarter ebb, and with barely sufficient wind to give the vessels steepest way.

Friday morning broke, and they had been at sea above 30 hours. At one in the morning the Condor was discerned on the weather bow of the Cambria, and just before they had sighted Cape Barleur two points about 10 miles on the port bow and hauled their wind for it. The Cambria got up to windward of the Condor more than once, but at daybreak fell off, and was soon half a mile astern, the wind, which at one part of the night had blown nine knots, having entirely lulled and favoured the cutter. At 2.45 a vessel was sighted standing in on port tack for the Breakwater, which turned out to be the Egeria, and bringing up a nice breeze to her from down Channel. There was no doubt she would be the second vessel; for at three o'clock the Guinevere had entered the Western Pass, and evidently would save her time on Egeria and Cambria. At 2m. past four, as Egeria entered the Breakwater, the gun announced that the sun had risen, and in the early light of a beautiful day, the second, third, and fourth vessels entered close together, as the time will show; Alarm coming in a long time after with foretopmast hoisted:—

	H.	M.	S.
Guinevere.....	3	10	30
Egeria.....	4	7	0
Condor.....	4	15	35
Cambria.....	4	22	55
Alarm.....	5	31	15

Thus it took 30 hours to sail 150 miles; the Guinevere won easily, and the second prize fell to the Condor, who might have gone round to Cape Horn and returned to the Cherbourg Breakwater to claim the prize for which she virtually walked over. We give an engraving showing the most interesting point of the race.

PIGEON SHOOTING IN HURLINGHAM-PARK.—Owing to the warmth and fineness of the weather on Saturday there was a good attendance at Hurlingham to witness the competition for some handicap sweepstakes. The first, at seven pigeons each, was contested by 23 members, and was won by Mr. C. Coningham, after tying with Mr. Bridge, the winner killing eight in succession, whilst Mr. Bridge, who took the second prize, scored seven out of eight. Including the tie birds 111 were trapped, 76 of which were killed and 35 missed.

CRICKET.—Gentlemen v. Players.—This truly great and interesting match was played out on Saturday at the Oval, and terminated within 12 minutes of "time" in a victory for the Gentlemen by 17 runs only. The high class cricket which characterised the two first days was maintained to the finish, which was most exciting.

The famous fishery at Leintwardine, above Ludlow—the best grayling fishing in England, and immortalised in Sir Humphrey Davy's *Salmonia*—has just changed hands. For some years this water has been held by a rather select club, but the whole has now passed into the hands of Earl Dudley, who, it is understood, intends building a fishing box at Leintwardine for the use of himself and his fair Countess, who is said to be a disciple of old Isaac Walton. The fishery here is admirably suited for a lady, as it is easily accessible without toll from the banks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

THE DUCHESS D'AOSTA.

FLORENCE, June 28, Evening.

The health of the Dutchess d'Aosta has much improved. The fever having greatly diminished.

Last night her Royal Highness had several hours' sleep.

BIRTH OF A GREEK PRINCE.

ATHENS, June 24.

The Queen was safely delivered of a son this morning at ten o'clock.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

NEW YORK, June 25, Evening.

Advices from Havana state that the mutinous volunteers at Matanzas have been executed. A Cuban named Robinson, the son of English parents, has been arrested on a charge of carrying on a correspondence with the insurgents. He awaits a trial. Heavy skirmishes have taken place at Cincovillas between the insurgents and the Spanish troops. The former lost 150 men, and the latter 100. General Buceta, who commanded a portion of the troops, is now hiding in Havana, in order to escape the threatened violence of the volunteers.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 24.

The official gazette says:—"Yesterday evening there were popular assemblages at Genoa, and seditious cries were raised, yet the people dispersed peacefully after being legally summoned so to do."

At Naples and Bergamo some slight demonstrations have taken place, but no intervention of the authorities was necessary. The rest of the kingdom is tranquil.

DEPARTURE OF MAZZINI FOR ENGLAND.

ZURICH, June 26.

Mazzini left this town yesterday for England. He intends to fix his residence at London.

Great snowfalls, causing much destruction of property, have taken place on the Alps.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 24.

Count von der Goltz, Prussian Ambassador at the Court of the Tuilleries, died this morning at Charlottenburg, near Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 25.

The Emperor has summoned the Delegations to meet in Vienna on the 11th of July.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents has never been the subject of a Cabinet consultation. It is improbable under present circumstances that any official action will be taken touching the insurrection. As yet no case has been presented calling for the recognition of belligerent rights. The Washington correspondent of the *New York World* says that orders have been sent to Admiral Hoff, Commander of the United States Squadron off Cuba, to resist the seizure of American vessels not actually detected in landing troops or munitions of war.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The New Hampshire Legislature has ratified the 15th constitutional or negro suffrage amendment.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Locusts are committing terrible ravages among the crops in Utah and the adjoining territories.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, jun., sailed for Havre, this morning, in his yacht *Daguet*, in order to take part in the matches from that port in August, and the other races from Cowes during the autumn. Mr. Bennett, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who made the trip in the *Hannetta* two years ago, and offered to present that yacht to the Duke of Edinburgh as an international present, which offer was not accepted.

LAW AND POLICE.

LORD ARTHUR PELHAM CLINTON.

THIS was an adjourned sitting for examination and discharge in the case of Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, the second son of the late Duke of Newcastle, who for some time sat in Parliament for the borough of Newark. His lordship is described as of 36, Southampton-street, Strand, and previously of Great College-street, Westminster, of no occupation. The adjudication was made on his own petition on the 12th of November last. He ascribes his failure to "insufficiency of income." The total liabilities are £34,134, of which £20,600 is due to unsecured creditors (nearly 200 in number), and £6,314 on accommodation bills. On the credit side of the account appears a reversionary interest, estimated at £5,000, representing a sum of £7,500, which is payable to the bankrupt on the death of his mother; but his interest has been charged to a creditor, Mr. T. C. Dicker, scrivener, of Craig's-court, Charing-cross, as security for a debt of £4,500. Messrs. Arther and Co., jewellers, St. James's-street, are creditors for £1,694, and Buono Boro, known as "Fire King" (address unknown), for £1,400.

At the last sitting, on the 6th ult., the bankrupt was excused from being examined *vis a vis*, on account of the state of his health, and was directed to prepare a statement of the goods which he had purchased from Messrs. Hancock and Messrs. Howell and James, and how the same had been disposed of. He has since placed on the proceedings the following statement:—"As regards the goods purchased of Messrs. Howell and James.—Certain goods were, upon the solicitation of this firm, ordered by me in anticipation of my marriage with a lady of large fortune. They consisted of bridesmaids' necklets, rings, &c., for the bride, with her initials and mine combined in diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, also other articles intended for bridal presents, amounting—including a previous debt incurred by me of about £190—in the aggregate to about £4,000, for which sum this firm requested me to accept three bills of exchange, which I accordingly did; such bills being drawn by themselves; and they were payable, to the best of my belief, at six, nine, and twelve months, or at six and nine months and two years. These bills were kept by them until the completion of the articles. A little time afterwards, the marriage being broken off, they refused either to return the bills or deliver the articles, detaining the bills, as they alleged, for my own previous debt, and for the loss they would sustain by unsettling the jewellery. My then solicitor applied for the return of the said bills of exchange, and they ultimately did return two of them, and retained one for the aforesaid reasons.

—ALFRED LOVE, a gasfitter, was charged at Marlborough-street on Tuesday morning with throwing himself under the wheel of a van in Dorset-place, Pall-mall, with the intention of committing suicide. The wheel went over his leg, but no bones were broken. The prisoner said he committed the act in a fit of desperation. He was remanded for a week.

—SAVAGE ASSAULT.—At the Southwark police-court Edwin Wilcott, a labourer, was charged on remand with assault. He had attacked in the street a man named Gorman, with whom he formerly worked, and knocked him down with such violence that the man's leg was broken. His defence was that Gorman had been the cause of his being discharged from his employment, and that he had since damaged his character and kept him out of work. It was stated that the injured man was going on favourably, but would not be able to leave the hospital for a month. The prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

—A RENT DISPUTE.—At the Westminster police-court an application was made to the magistrate for advice by a man who stated that a tenant of his called on him and said he had come to pay a quarter's rent. The landlord held out the receipt, which the man took and put into his pocket, and said the applicant might do his best and his worst. Mr. Arnold said: "He told you to do your best and your worst. You can do your best by suing him in county court. You will there be heard on your oath, and can swear that, although he has the receipt you never had the money, and the possession of the receipt will be valueless." The applicant said he should like his receipt back. Mr. Arnold said he might take out a summons against his tenant for detaining it. He would still have his remedy against him for the rent.

A MISERABLE EMPLOYEE.—At Guildhall, William Spencer, a cellarman in the employ of Mr. Pellatt, wine merchant, of 98, Leadenhall-street, was charged on remand, at Guildhall, before Alderman Finnis, with stealing a bottle of wine belonging to his master. The prisoner was watched from his master's premises a few evenings ago, and the bottle of wine was found on him. He at once admitted that he was going to take it home. Mr. Pellatt said the prisoner had been in his service for 16 years, and he had the utmost confidence in him. Had he asked for the wine he might have had 10 times the quantity he had taken. He feared the prisoner had robbed him to a great extent. On this evidence the prisoner was remanded, and when he was again placed in the dock yesterday Mr. Pellatt said that he had carefully examined his stock, and could find no appreciable diminution in it. He therefore wished to withdraw from the charge, and as the prisoner had been in his employ for so many years he would take him back again, in the hope that what had occurred would be a lesson to him for the remainder of his life. Alderman Finnis assented, and discharged the prisoner.

THE DOG SEIZURE.—At the Wandsworth police-court Isaac Watts Walters was charged with cutting and wounding a policeman. The constable said that on Saturday evening he was in Battersea Fields, in plain clothes, for the purpose of seizing stray dogs. He saw a dog in Culvert-road, and seized it. He had at the time another dog in his right hand. The prisoner ran out of a house and tried to get the dog away. He refused to let him have it, and told him to go to the station. The prisoner followed, made a snatch at the dog, and tried to cut the rope with which it was fastened, and in so doing cut the policeman's knuckles. The prisoner said "it was only a puppy," and he thought the police had no right to interfere. He denied using a knife. An inspector explained that the constable was told not to seize any dogs which were following persons, as the superintendent did not wish to carry out the rules too strictly; but that when he seized a dog he was to take it to the station. The prisoner could have had the dog on applying at the station and paying twopenny for the keep. Mr. Ingham said he believed a knife had been used, but not with the intention of wounding the constable. It was a thoughtless act, but he could not fine the prisoner less than 20s., with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURY.—Another action against the London and North Western Railway Company arising out of the Abergele disaster was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff was the brother and administrator of Edward Outen, who was valet to the late Lord Farnham, and who was a passenger in the train which was destroyed. The action was brought to recover compensation for Edward Outen's death, he having been the support of his aged mother, and £100 was claimed as the value of his clothes, jewellery, and other articles which he had with him at the time of the accident. A silver watch and gold chain, a mess-champ pipe mounted with silver, and the remains of a Church Service, on which was written "Edward Outen, from Lord Lytton" in his lordship's handwriting, discovered amongst the remains, were produced in court, all charred and blackened. The deceased's income was a salary of £50 per annum, his savings from board wages, £30, and he had various perquisites estimated at £50 a year, out of which he allowed his mother £5 a quarter. The defendants did not deny their liability, and the question for the jury was the assessment of damages. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £75 for the personal effects and £225 for the mother.

HOW TO STOP A BARKING DOG.—A man applied to Mr. Selfe at the Westminster police-court on Tuesday morning for protection from what he described as a most intolerable nuisance. Mr. Selfe asked what the nuisance was. The applicant replied "Dog barking." Mr. Selfe: Well? Applicant: Great noise from cocks and hens. Mr. Selfe: Yes. Applicant: Very offensive smells from dung. Mr. Selfe: Well? Applicant: Noise from a blacksmith's forge. Mr. Selfe: Yes. Applicant said that was all, but other persons were annoyed as well as he. The dog was the greatest nuisance of all. He barks all night, and there is no getting any rest. Last night a lady, a neighbour of his, had to get up and send for a policeman. The magistrate asked what for? The man said, "To stop the dog's barking." "How, in the name of goodness," said Mr. Selfe, "was he to do that? He must be a clever policeman to stop a dog barking. Policemen may prevent a great many things, but to prevent a dog's barking is rather beyond their capacity. A mutton chop might stop it for the time." The applicant said the dog was a great nuisance; he was always barking. Mr. Selfe said he could not make the dog quiet. The applicant said, "What am I to do? I can't go on in this way. I must do something to prevent this going on any longer." Mr. Selfe said it was not such a nuisance as he could interfere with. The applicant must consult an attorney.

A SMART YOUTH.—At the Mansion House on Monday William Maguire, a youth of 17, was charged before Alderman Sir W. A. Rose with being concerned in a robbery, and with assaulting Samuel Lythell, a City detective. On Saturday afternoon Lythell watched the prisoner and three other men for about two hours. At half-past four they went into Mark-lane, where a horse and chaise were standing. They went into a gateway on the opposite side of the street, and in a short time the prisoner came out and spoke to a shoeblack who was attending to the chaise. Another of the men then came out, and pulled a coat partly out of the chaise. Just then a policeman in uniform made his appearance, and the men ran away, but joined each other again in the gateway. Another attempt was thereafter made to steal the coat, which this time was successful. The man who took it put it on while in the act of running away, accompanied by the prisoner, and the other two men followed. Lythell went after them, and took hold of the prisoner and the man who had the coat, when a desperate struggle took place between them in a court in Creechchurch-lane. The prisoner struck the detective with his fists and kicked him on the legs, and after about 10 minutes the other man slipped off the stolen coat, together with his own coat and vest, and made his escape into another court through some railings. It was stated that the prisoner had only come out of prison on Friday last, after undergoing 21 days' imprisonment from Guildhall for assaulting an inspector and two constables. He was remanded for a week.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's *SOOTHING SYRUP*. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for *Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP*.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1d. per bottle.

LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—Mrs. S. ALLEN'S *WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER* never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large bottles—Price six shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 268, HENRI HOLTMAN, LONDON.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

OPEN-AIR SERVICES—Police duties. What is taken from you before you get it?—Your photograph.

—The way to turn people's heads—Go late to church.

—How should womankind be considered insane?—Because they are all mad-dances.

MAN-HOOD—A hat.

WOMAN-HOOD—A bonnet.

THOUGHTFUL HOSPITALITY—Entertaining an Irishman.

An Irishman writing a sketch of his life, says he early ran away from his father, because he discovered he was only his uncle!

A fond husband once said to his wife, who in her dying moments had a deal to say to him, "Don't trouble yourself to talk, dear, but go on with your dying."

SHAKESPEARE SLIGHTLY ALTERED.

"Oh, Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?"

Thou lovest me not, or thou wouldst stay at home-o.

The babe is qualling for his dad-o-o.

An endless nuisance to his mammy-o.

S, Romeo, cease thee now to roam-o-o.

And die thee as a dove to home-o.

CANDID DESIRE—A little six-year-old boy was asked by his teacher to write a composition on the subject of water, and the following is the production:—"Water is good to drink, to bathe in, to skate on when frozen. When I was a little boy, the nurse used to bathe me every morning in water. I have been told that the Indians don't wash themselves but once in ten years! Oh, I wish I was an Indian!"

Some little time since a young gentleman of letters turned, but scarcely at all in the matter of literature, called at a book-store in the city of Syracuse to make a purchase. After taking a moderate and satisfactory survey of the well-stocked shelves, he beckoned to a clerk, and pointing to a volume before them, remarked: "I've looked over all your books, but don't see anything I care to buy, unless it be that book on holy games, which I think would suit."

The volume proved to be "Hoyle on Games."

Dentures have a prepossessing student of astronomy, who, under examination, gave the following astonishing answer to the question, "What is the Milky Way?"

"The Milky Way is a collection of white clouds in the sky, called the trade winds or the aurora borealis."

THE CHIGNON.

Horrid stories now are going.

Touching lovely woman's tresses;

And, oh, me! it's worth the knowing

What it is that one caresses.

After such like revelation,

Think me not fastidious grown,

If I ask with trepidation,

Darling, are those locks your own?

If a speculator misses his aim, everybody cries out, "He's a fool!" and sometimes, "He's a rascal!" If he succeeds, they beseege his door, and demand his daughter in marriage.

A deformed man, on his arrival at a provincial town was asked what place he had come from. "Straight from London," was the reply. "Then," said the inquirer, "you must have got terribly twisted on the road."

An Irish footman, who got a situation at the West-end of London, on entering a room where there was a vase with golden fish, exclaimed, "Well, this is the first time I ever saw red herrings alive."

Papa: "Well, Sissey, how do you like your new school?" Sissey: "Oh, so much!" Papa: "That's right. Now tell me all you have learned to-day." Sissey: "I have learned the names of all the little boys."

A little five-year-old boy was being instructed in morals by his mother. The old lady told him that all such terms as "by golly!" "by jingo!" "by thunder!" etc., were only minced oaths, and but little better than any other profanity. In fact, she said, he could tell a profane oath by the prefix "by"—all such were oaths.

"Well then, mother," said the little hopeful, "there's a big oath in the newspapers—'By Telegraph.'"

The old lady gave it up, and the boy is bewildered on morals.

A NEW ORLEANS wife-beater, confronted in court with the swollen and inflamed countenance of his wife, was asked by the judge what he had to say about that.

"Why, that's erysipelas; it's an hereditary complaint in my family," was the response.

The most consummate coolness that we have heard of was that of the stercoraceous passenger asleep in a raging storm.

"Wake up," cried one of his comrades, "the ship is sinking!"

"Well, what is the use of waking, then?" he answered, as he turned over for another nap.

An eminent artist lately painted a snow-storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold by sitting so near it with his coat off.

"Prisoner, why did you follow this man, and beat and kick him so shamefully?"

"I am sorry, your Honour; I was a little drunk, and I thought it was my wife."

"Where did you get that turkey?" said a colonel to one of his amiable recruits, who came into camp the other day with a fine bird. "Stole it," was the laconic reply. "Ah!" said the colonel, triumphantly, to a bystander, "you see my boys may steal, but they won't lie."

The following conversation occurred between a grumbling boy and his teacher: "What does your father do when he sits down at the table?" "He asks for the brandy bottle." "I don't mean that. Well, then, what does your mother do when you

sit down at the table?" "She says she will wring our necks if we spill any grease on the floor!"

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.—The following stanza appears in one of the Chicago morning papers:—

"A village tailor in the south of Spain

Had sinned, been pardoned, and had sinned again.

Condemned to die, the villagers implore

The judge to spare their tailor's life once more.

"What! hang our only tailor?" is the cry,

"Where be our vests and breeches should he die?"

"If some one must be hung," exclaimed a voice,

"We have two cobblers; you may take your choice!"

A FRENCHMAN who was afflicted with the gout, being asked what difference there was between that and the rheumatism, replied, "One very great difference. Suppose you take one vice, you put your finger in, you turn de screw till you bear him no longer—that is de rheumatiz; der, a'pose you give him one turn more, dat is de gout."

VELOCEPEDS.—Josh Billings says, on the subject of velocipedes:—"It don't take much stuff to build a velocipede. I am bold to say that a man could make one out of a single old plank, and then have enough stuff left over to splinter broken limbs, or make, perhaps, a coffin. A velocipede can't stand alone, and that single fact is enough to condemn the thing in my eye. I don't want to have anything to do with any hopeless critter that can't stand alone, unless, I might add, it is a party woman going for to faint. I don't think it will ever get interwined with any among farmers, as it has no convenience for a hay riggin, nor even a place to strap a trunk; and as twoging church on it, the family would have few ro one at a time, and the rest walk. So of course the thing is killed in that direction."

WHY IS CANADA LIKE COURTSHIP?—Because it borders on the United States.

"Come wife," said Will, "I pray you to devote just half a minute to mend this coat."

"Which a nail has chanced to rend."

"Tis ten o'clock," said the drowsy mate.

"I know," said Will, "it is rather late, but it is never too late to mend."

The extensive authority of parents under Chinese laws is well known. A Chinese son, who had been flogged by his mother every day for forty years, shed tears in the company of one of her friends. "Why do you weep?" "Alas! things are not as they used to be. The poor woman's arm grows feebler every day!"

REMOVING A LANDMARK—Washing Tommy's face.

An Irish lover remarked that it is a good comfort to be alone, "especially when your sweetheart is with you."

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REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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is allowed by upwards of 200 medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness, that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,

MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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" An Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 10d.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS,

&c., for Varicose Veins, and all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Sprains, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage, 6d.

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PILLS should be sought by the aged when oppressed by varicose veins, swelled legs, occasional cramp, or aches about the ankles and feet. These remedies will give both comfort and security against ulcerations, and all neuralgic torments, which too often break the rest and draw the constitution.

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MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM,

THE UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICAMENT.

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